FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 205 *22 October 1979*

INTER AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Three Foreign Ministers Sign Parana Accord A 1

BOLIVIA

U.S. Flag Burned in Potosi Over Tin Sales C 1
COMIBOL Manager on Measures To Offset U.S. Tin Sales C 1
Visiting PLO Official Wants To Make Official Contacts C 1
Guevara Arze Proposes 1-Year Extension of Mandate C 2
Bomb Explodes in Car of Former Minister C 2
Briefs: Tin Production C 2

BRAZIL

Political Parties Reorganization Bill Submitted to Congress [O GLOBO 18 Oct] D 1
Government Amendments [O GLOBO 18 Oct] D 5
Figueiredo Comments D 5

CHILE

Cubillos Will Not Attend OAS Meeting in Bolivia E 1
Cubillos on OAS Topics E 1

COLOMBIA

Reportage on Activities of M-19 Guerrilla Group F 1
22 Suspects Captured F 1
Guerrilla Leader Identified F 1
M-19 Reportedly Pro-Chinese F 1
M-19 Claim of Infiltration F 2
Execution of 'Traitor' F 2
New Subversive Group Explodes Bomb in University F 2

ECUADOR

Roldos Released From Party Discipline G 1
Roldos Reiterates Democratic Intentions G 1
Minister Comments on Political Issues, Supports Roldos G 2
Groups Blame Economic Recession on Power Struggle G 2
Briefs: Gasoline Subsidy Figures G 2

PANAMA

People's Party on Imperialism, U.S. Military Display N 1
[CRITICA 15 Oct]
MATUTINO Says Salvadoran Military Coup 'Rightist' [19 Oct] N 2
APEDE Asks Royo for Democratic Institutionalization N 3
Report on APEDE Request; Strike Negotiations N 3
President Royo Confident School Year Can Be Saved N 4
[STAR AND HERALD 18 Oct]
Professionals, Parents Urge Strike Continuation N 4
Parents' Resolution N 4
Doctors, Teachers Statement N 5
National Guard Charged With Human Rights Violations N 5
PDC Communique N 5
Teachers Demand Report N 6
Free Zone Manager on Export Possibilities N 6

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Junta Gains Some Leftist Backing, Violence Continues P 1
Killing of Former Armed Forces Official P 1
Junta Condemns Assassination P 1
ERP Commanders on Struggle P 1
ERP Calls Truce P 2
LP-28 Reversal of Position P 3
Interview With LP-28 Official P 3
Communist Party's 'Conditional Support' P 5
BPR Rejection of Truce P 6
BPR Occupies Cathedral P 7
FPL Opposition to Coup P 7
FARN Seizes Radio Stations P 8
Extradition of Ex-Presidents Demanded P 8
New Foreign Minister P 9
Armed Forces Appointments P 9
Further Military Appointments P 9
Border With Honduras Closed P 10
ACAN Describes Coup Background P 10

GUATEMALA

Opposition Accused of Planning Disturbances for 20 October P 13
Anniversary Commemorated Without Incidents P 14

HONDURAS

Government Requests UN, OAS To Observe Coming Elections P 14
Radio Rejects Charges of Elections Fraud, Calls for Calm P 15

NICARAGUA

Soviet Delegation Visits, Diplomatic Relations Established P 15
Reconstruction Government Congratulated P 15
Volskiy Comments P 16
Meeting With Government Junta P 16
State of Emergency Extended; Council of State Approved P 17
MORE Denies Connection With MILPAS P 18
Municipal Officials Arrested by Sandinist Police P 18
[EL PUEBLO 12 Oct]
Purge of Somozists in University Begins P 18
Communist Party Holds News Conference P 19
[EL PUEBLO 12 Oct]
Briefs: Diplomats in U.S.; Swedish Donation; P 19
Barricada in Miskito; No Exports of Cooking Oil

CUBA

Huber Matos Releaded from Prison Q 1
Plans to Live in Miami Q 1
Castro Demands Freedom for African Political Prisoners Q 1
GRANMA Scores Forces in U.S. Congress Opposing Salt II Q 2
Commentary: U.S. Using NATO, Chinese for Aggression Q 2
Veterans Hail USSR Peace Efforts, Rap U.S. Moves Q 3
Weather Agreement Signed With USSR Q 4
Castro Receives Costa Rican Deputy Foreign Minister Q 4
12 College Professors Leave for Nicaragua Q 4

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

ADVOCATE-NEWS Says Caribbean Being Split by Ideology [13 Oct] S 1
Foreign Minister Forde on Latin American Relations S 2
Babados ' More Advanced' Than Cuba S 2
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 16 Oct]
'Unsatisfied' With Venezuelan Relations S 2
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 16 Oct]
Ready To Assist Grenada S 3
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 16 Oct]

GRENADA

Bishop Government Advised to Supress Opposition S 3
Opposition Scores Government for Curtailing Freedoms S 4

JAMAICA

Human Rights Committee Condemns Guyana Government S 4
Prime Minister Leaves for Iraq, Libya 20 Oct S 5
BITU President Charges PNP with Dishoncring Bustamante S 5
CIB Investigating Clashes S 5

THREE FOREIGN MINISTERS SIGN PARANA ACCORD

PY191910 [Editorial Report PY] Asuncion Television Cerro Cora in Spanish at 1210 GMT on 19 October 1979 carries live coverage of the ceremony at the Acaray Hotel in Ciudad Presidente Stroessner in which the Paraguayan, Argentine and Brazilian foreign ministers sign the tripartite document on the coordination of the Itaipu and Corpus hydroelectric projects. The full text of the document is read; its main points are:

1. "The normal maximum water level of operation, barring exceptional natural circumstances, of the dam which Argentina and Paraguay plan to build in the Corpus zone is established at the height of 105 meters above sea level."

2. The Itaipu hydroelectric plant will be allowed to operate with the flexibility needed for obtaining its maximum potential, but the waterflow in the river sector constituting the borders of the three countries should be maintained at a 50 cm hourly with a 2 meter daily variation and a 2 meter per second normal surface speed. A 20 percent increase in these figures is allowed under exceptional natural circumstances.

3. "The total potential mentioned above, and when permitted by the compliance with the water level limits related to navigability, will involve the operation of 18 turbogenerator units installed at Itaipu, with a nominal potential of 700 megawatts per unit, and with a maximum total waterflow of 12,600 cubic meters per second.

4. "Regarding the building of the plant which is being planned in the Corpus zone, and the filling of its dam, Paraguay and Brazil will cooperate through the operation of its dams, to insure a waterflow for Corpus which will be beneficial for that project.

5. "The Itaipu binational enterprise and the organization which will be in charge of the project in the Corpus zone will establish adequate procedures for the operational coordination between the two projects in order to obtain reciprocal benefits."

6. The three governments will take steps, in accordance with the spirit of international agreements in force among the three countries, to insure the best conditions of navigability in the river sectors under their sovereignty.

7. "This agreement is based on the constant interrelation of the figures established in the preceding clauses 1, 2 and 3; a later change of any of them will therefore be subject to negotiations among the three countries."

After the document is read, it is signed by Foreign Ministers Alberto Nogues, Carlos Washington Pastor and Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro. Each of them then gives a speech, beginning with the Paraguayan foreign minister. Nogues first welcomes the Argentine and Brazilian foreign ministers and expresses Paraguayan satisfaction with the agreement reached, which is perhaps the first effective achievement of the goals established in the River Plate Basin agreement. "An exceptionally delicate problem has been solved, one in which it was not easy to reach a reasonable agreement in points of view," Nogues says. "It was solved through common efforts, patient studies and the search for loyal agreement." He stresses that Paraguay has always tried to insure its interest in the Parana River while respecting the rights of neighboring countries and international treaties, citing the River Plate Basin treaty. He then mentions the specific nature of the Parana River as a border dividing three countries and the problems which have arisen from that fact and which for a time seemed to be about to elude the capacity of the three countries to solve them.

"This is the end of a long hard road and this is an achievement which will be recognized by future generations. Prudence and equilibrium, pragmatism, good faith and intelligence have prevailed over danger and challenge," he says. He concludes by praising the wisdom of the presidents of the three countries for conducting the negotiations toward a happy ending and the perseverance of the negotiators during their hard task of bringing about the agreement.

The next speaker, Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor, begins by saying that shared river basins have always been regions of dispute, and that the River Plate Basin has been no exception to that general tendency. Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay have now reached a solution, based on reasonable formulas, after having dealt with the Parana River problem for a long time. "The task has not been easy because the very nature of the questions that were involved required a procedure of successive approaches in order to identify the fields of common interest in the first place," Pastor says. "Today we have reached the end of the task, with a result which is highly satisfactory to the three parties, a result which insures the lasting nature of the agreement we have just signed because it is reasonable and just."

After outlining the course of the long negotiations and the importance given to them by the foreign ministries of the three countries he says: "There was full awareness that the harmonization of the points of view would remove the dangers of constant disagreement and conflict over an area of vital strategic interest." The Parana River has now become a factor of unity among the three countries, he adds.

"With its planned height, Corpus will be one of the biggest, most economic and profitable hydroelectric plants in the world," he states. After outlining the main terms of the agreement, he adds: "We have also agreed upon the constant interrelation between the basic terms of the agreement, the Corpus height and the operation and equipment of Itaipu, terms which cannot be modified in the future without a new tripartite negotiation." The doors have thus been left open for new agreements based on mutual interest, he notes.

Toward the end of his speech, Foreign Minister Pastor gives a general overview of the terms of the tripartite agreement, adding that all roads have now become open for cooperation: "Within the framework of the River Plate Basin treaty, we have reached total agreement on a key point."

Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro then spoke, praising the fraternal efforts, wisdom and objective spirit of Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay. The long and difficult negotiations have thus led to the finding of a position of equilibrium among the three countries, he states. He adds: "During those negotiations, along with the natural vicissitudes that had to be faced, we gave very clear proof of the unwavering desire to accomplish our goals, at the same time keeping in mind the high and inalienable interests of each party."

Other tasks are waiting for us, Saraiva says, leading to common progress and prosperity in the field of great plans of regional integration. He adds: "It seems necessary to us that our subcontinent overcome its difficulties and temporary limitations, as well as its family squabbles." The ceremony ends at 1300 GMT.

U.S. FLAG BURNED IN POTOSI OVER TIN SALES

PY201144 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 20 Oct 79 PY

[Text] The U.S. flag was burned in Potosi. The university students of the Imperial League, by the burning of the U.S. flag, demonstrated their repudiation of that country for its authorization of the sale of 35,000 tons of tin from its strategic reserves.

(Edgar Bert), Fides stringer in Potosi, reports on this event:

[Begin (Bert) recording] University students have burned the U.S. flag. A protest demonstration was carried out yesterday when the university closed for the day. After a general meeting, the students of the Tomas Frias University carried out a protest demonstration through the main streets of our city. The protest was held against the sale of strategic tin by the United States. The students burned a flag of the northern country in the 10 November Park and then sang the national anthem.

(Franklin Perez), the highest ranking leader of the [name indistinct], and the only speaker, criticized the U.S. decision to sell 35,000 tons of tin, thus causing serious damage to the Bolivian economy. [end recording]

COMIBOL MANAGER ON MEASURES TO OFFSET U.S. TIN SALES

PY191952 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 19 Oct 79 PY

[Excerpt] COMIBOL [Mining Corporation of Bolivia] will neutralize as best it can the effects of the U.S. tin reserves sale. This was confirmed by COMIBOL Manager Hugo Zapata during a press conference held here this morning.

He indiciated that Bolivia must wage two great battles: a domestic one, which is the responsibility of COMIBOL; and a foreign one, which will be conducted by the mines and metallurgy and the foreign ministries.

Zapata indicated that tin production costs will be reduced to the minimum to offset the loss resulting from lower tin prices.

He stated that this goal will be achieved through the implementation of three guidelines. The first is the reduction of the enterprise's bureaucracy, the second will be the modernization of equipment to attain a higher recovery rate, and the third will be the establishment of a policy designed to avoid social disturbances and unnecessary strikes.

VISITING PLO OFFICIAL WANTS TO MAKE OFFICIAL CONTACTS

PY200300 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 20 Oct 79 PY

[Excerpt] The PLO is interested in establishing official contacts with the authorities and political and popular organizations of Bolivia. With this in view, a PLO diplomatic representative, [name indistinct], is in the country, and Fides was able to interview him in his room at the Sheraton Hotel. The diplomat is visiting Latin American countries in order to promote closer political collaboration between the Palestinian and Latin American peoples.

GUEVARA ARZE PROPOSES 1-YEAR EXTENSION OF MANDATE

PA202318 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2039 GMT 20 Oct 79 PA

[By Rene Villegas]

[Text] La Paz, 20 Oct (LATIN)--Interim President Walter Guevara Arze today proposed the alternative of prolonging his mandate until 1981 as the only solution to Bolivia's grave economic crisis. "Either we successfully tackle the economic crisis as a whole or hold elections in May; both things cannot be done simultaneously," the chief of state said during a news conference.

Guevara, who was appointed by the National Congress as president for 1 year, assumed power on 8 August and in August 1980 is supposed to call the third election to be held in Bolivia in less than 2 years to transfer constitutional power.

He said he has no personal interest in retaining power beyond [the time limit] decreed by parliament but added that the solution to the country's economic and social problems cannot be postponed any longer without seriously harming the nation. "This is the dilemma: Either we hold elections or tackle the economic crisis, for which the government will need to extend its mandate 1 year," he added.

The head of state said if the option of solving economic problems is selected, the government will ask Congress for special powers to adopt measures to facilitate its efforts. He reiterated, however, that it is necessary to reach a wideranging political agreement to consolidate the current democratic process on the basis of participation by the two leading political fronts represented in Congress--the leftist People's Democratic Union (UDP) and the centrist National Revolutionary Movement (MNR).

He added that this agreement, for which he said he was fully prepared, would make it possible to achieve the following objectives: strengthening the institutionalization process, guaranteeing the holding of reliable and impartial elections, tackling the economic crisis with the required depth and consolidating the free exercise of the right to organize political parties and trade unions.

Regarding the possibility of reaching a political agreement, Guevara said it should reinforce the backing of and participation by the two majority blocs. "An executive branch dominated by a single bloc could hardly preside over impartial elections," he explained.

BOMB EXPLODES IN CAR OF FORMER MINISTER

PY201254 LA Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 20 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Jaime Paz Zamora, leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR], has reported that today's bomb attack was directed against a group of young military officers. According to available information, the bomb exploded inside the car of the former minister of campesino affairs, Maj Orlando Saravia. The explosion occurred at 0130 this morning on [name indistinct] Ave. Paz Zamora stated that the MIR fully supports the military officers who have carried out the country's democratization.

BRIEFS

TIN PRODUCTION--According to the new general manager of the Mining Corporation of Boliva [COMIBOL], this firm's tin production will amount to 20,000 fine pounds this year. The firm has commitments with the National Foundry Corporation and with foreign firms. [La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 18 Oct 79 PY]

POLITICAL PARTIES REORGANIZATION BILL SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS

PY192247 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 18 Oct 79 p 6 PY

[Presumed excerpts from political parties reorganization will submitted to Congress by the executive branch on 18 October; numbering of articles throughout is as published]

[Text] Article 1. The following articles of Law No 5682 of 21 July 1971 will henceforth have the texts given below and be so enforced:

Article 1. [as published] The organization, functioning and dissolution of political parties are regulated by this law.

Article 2. The political parties, which are internal public law organizations, are intended to insure the fundamental human rights and the authenticity of the representative system under a democratic regime.

Article 3. The political parties will exercise their activities within the national territory in accordance with their statutes and programs, on behalf of their members and with no ties whatsoever with foreign governments or foreign organizations or foreign political parties.

Extraordinary paragraph. Members of a political party have equal rights and obligations.

Article 4. The political parties will acquire legal status through the registration of their statutes and programs in the Superior Electoral Court.

Extraordinary paragraph. The Superior Electoral Court will only accept the registration of a political party which has had its statutes and program approved by municipal, regional and national conventions.

Article 5. The following requirements will have to be met for the organization of a political party:

I. The founders of the party, at least 101 in number, will elect a provisional national directorate comprising from 7 to 11 members;

II. The provisional national directorate will publish in the official press and at least twice in newspapers of large national circulation in every state the manifesto of its organization together with its statutes and program, and it will take all the necessary steps for obtaining preliminary action from the electoral court;

III. The manifesto will indicate the name, Brazilian citizenship, electoral title number, electoral zone number, profession and residence of the founders, noting, as appropriate, their status as federal senators or deputies; it will also confirm the constitution of the provisional national directorate; and it will give the name of the party and the respective abbreviation of that name.

Paragraph 1. The name of the organization will mandatorily include the word "party" followed by the qualifiers and the abbreviation made by the first letter of every word in the name. The use of names, expressions and abbreviations which might be misleading or confusing to the elector is forbidden.

Paragraph 2. A party is forbidden to adopt a program identical to that of another one which registered previously.

Paragraph 3. No party can take its name from, or be formed by, a membership based on religious creeds or racial and class discrimination.

Article 6. The provisional national directorate referred to in the previous article will appoint, through an act and for the states in which it intends to function, a similar commission which will in turn appoint commissions for the municipalities. In the capitals of states there can be commissions for administrative districts or electoral zones existing in the respective territorial area.

Extraordinary paragraph. The members of the provisional commissions provided for in this article must sign individual declarations supporting the statutes and program of the party, and these declarations will be attached to the party foundation act to be submitted to the electoral court.

Article 7. The provisional national directorate, at the time of informing the Superior Electoral Court of its creation, will ask to be given the legal period of time necessary for its organization, submitting the following documents:

I. Copies of the manifesto, statutes and program with a certificate of their publication;

II. Authenticated copies of the acts whereby the provisional regional commissions were designated, with a request that the regional electoral court be duly informed;

III. Accreditation of up to three representatives of the party being created as delegates to the electoral court;

Article 8. Once the information has been received and the legal requirements met, the Superior Electoral Court will grant the party a period of 8 months to comply with the proceedings necessary for its organization.

Article 9. After the requirements referred to in Article 7 have been complied with, the provisional national directorate will issue directives to the provisional regional directorates and these in turn will issue them to the provisional municipal directorates, which will also be provided with the party's statutes and program for their discussion and approval in conventions elected by the respective directorates.

Article 10. The party that in 6 months' time has not held conventions, according to the law, in at least half the states of the federation and in an equal number of their respective municipalities and that had not elected a national directorate through a convention will automatically forfeit all preliminary action taken on its behalf by the electoral court, with no need for the court to act.

Article 11. Once the municipal, regional and national conventions have been held, statutes and programs approved and the respective directorates and executive committees installed, the permanent national directorate will request the party's registration in the Superior Electoral Court by submitting the following documents:

I. A declaration that the statutes and program approved by the municipal, regional and national conventions are identical to those preliminarily filed in the court;

II. An authenticated copy of the national convention act showing that the convention was attended by representatives of the respective regional directorates of at least half the states of the federation.

Paragraph 1. Once the registration request has been acted upon, the court will publish an edict for a 20-day period to allow for the expression of opposition to the registration and, if there is any, a 20-day period will be granted for defense.

Paragraph 2. Such opposition can be legitimately expressed by the attorney general, a political party, a member of the party directorate or the holder of an elective mandate.

Paragraph 3. The opponent and the defendant will have to support their opposition and defense respectively with documents backing their allegations.

Paragraph 4. If the defense presents new documents, the opponent will have access to such documents for 8 days so that he can express himself concerning them.

Paragraph 5. Once the time periods granted to the opponent and the defense have expired, all the documents will be made available to the attorney general for 20 days unless he himself is the opponent.

Paragraph 6. Once the time period provided for in the previous paragraph has expired, and if the attorney general has not made a ruling, the documents will be placed in the hands of the electoral court to make a decision within 30 days.

Paragraph 7. In the court session held to make that decision, the opponent, the defendant and even the attorney general will be allowed no more than 20 minutes each to present their arguments orally.

Article 12. A political party which has been registered in the Superior Electoral Court will be able to start functioning immediately provided it has:

A) As founders who signed the party foundation act, 10 percent of the representatives from the Chamber of Deputies and 10 percent from the Senate;

B) Five percent of the votes cast in the last general election for the Chamber of Deputies spread over at least nine states with a minimum of 3 percent in each of the nine.

Extraordinary paragraph. The registered party meeting requirement A above will request from the Superior Electoral Court authorization to function, and if this authorization is granted, its terms will be made known to the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

Article 13. After receiving the results of the general election for the Chamber of Deputies in each state, the Superior Electoral Court will publish those results for each party and inform the Chamber of Deputies which parties obtained the number of votes required by the law to continue to function, and it will also provide the list of elected candidates and their alternates.

Article 14. A party which does not draw 5 percent of the votes cast in the general election for the Chamber of Deputies spread over at least nine states with a minimum of 3 percent in each will have no right to representation in the federal Senate, the Chamber of Deputies and the state legislative assemblies.

Extraordinary paragraph. Should this article apply, the party will preserve its organization to be able to participate in the next election if it maintains its directorates in accordance with the law.

Article 15. The political parties may establish rules to serve their particular interests and programmatic objectives, set in their statutes the numbers and titles for the members of the bodies within the party, define the functions and regulate the functioning of such bodies, duly observing the provisions of this law.

Article 16. The political parties are forbidden:

I. To use national symbols for propaganda purposes;

II. To provide military or paramilitary training and adopt uniforms for their members;

III. To delegate powers in administrative matters in any of its national and regional directorates to the respective executive committees;

IV. To enter into coalitions with other parties in elections for the Chamber of Deputies and the state legislative assemblies.

Article 17. The statutes and the progam are documents essential for the creation of parties. These documents should be supported by the founders of the party and by those who have joined it, and they must also be approved by municipal and regional conventions and ratified by a national convention which can only make amendments not changing their basic premises.

Paragraph 1. No proposal for changing the statutes or the program can be discussed and voted on without having been published in the union official newspaper and in a newspaper with large circulation in the country for at least 6 months prior to the national convention.

Paragraph 2. The changes will become effective after their registration in the Superior Electoral Court and after the court decision has been published.

Article 112. Registration will be canceled for a party which violates the norms of Articles 2, 3 and 17 through its actions.

Article 114. Registration will also be canceled for a party which, being organized but inactive, fails to submit within the time stipulated by the law the documents verifying the periodic elections of its party organs.

Extraordinary paragraph. In case this article is applied, the Superior Electoral Court will officially proceed to cancel the party registration within a term of 2 (two) weeks.

Article 2. To be added, where applicable: Article. A senator, federal deputy, state deputy or councilman may participate as a founder in the forming of a new party only once during a 4-year period.

Transitory Dispositions

Article. The political parties which do not respect the requirements of this law become defunct.

Extraordinary paragraph. When this article is applied, the Superior Electoral Court will officially cancel the respective registrations.

Article. Within 60 (sixty) days the Superior Electoral Court shall submit instructions for the founding, organization and functioning of parties in accordance with this law.

Government Amendments

PY201748 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 18 Oct 79 p 6 PY

[Text] Eight amendments were added to the government's party reorganization bill after Justice Minister Petronio Portela's late afternoon meeting with the main leaders of the National Renewal Alliance [ARENA]. The new and final text of the bill was submitted at 1900 to President Joao Figueiredo, who approved it. The content of these additional amendments is given below, but it is possible that the final text will be different.

These additions may lead to changes in the numbering of articles and paragraphs. The additional provisions are the following:

1. Changes Law No 1,541 and permits the use of up to three party labels in municipal elections.

2. Authorizes the functioning of parliamentary blocs until the new parties have been registered at the Superior Electoral Court. The legislative assemblies, Chamber of deputies and Senate will function with parliamentary blocs which will be formed by those politicians who have already chosen a party.

3. Authorizes an income tax deduction of up to 200 times the minimum wage for persons and institutions who have made donations to political parties.

4. Authorizes the creation of other party funds through special laws.

5. Authorizes youths over 16 to join parties--that is, support the party principles--without having a right to vote or to be nominated as candidates.

6. Permits the parties to adopt plans of action in addition to their party programs.

7. Links district boards to the parties. They will thus function as de facto party organs.

8. Establishes that the property of parties may be put up for auction. The resulting funds will be used to pay party debts and the balance will be proportionally distributed among the new groups according to their respective number of members.

Figueiredo Comments

PY200033 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 19 Oct 79 PY

[Text] President Joao Figueiredo today commented on the party reorganization proposal submitted to Congress by the government. He said: I sent the proposal to the legislature. The parties will be disbanded and I will be able to form my own party. -I do not know whether my party will have majority because I am not trying to deceive anyone. Anyone willing to work with me for democracy and to promote the good of Brazil is welcome. Now, those who do not want to do so may stay in the opposition. I will not complain, but I hope they will not come and complain to me later.

This statement was released to newsmen accredited to Planalto Palace by Presidential Press Secretary Marco Antonio Kraemer.

CUBILLOS WILL NOT ATTEND OAS MEETING IN BOLIVIA

PY192214 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2109 GMT 19 Oct 79 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 19 Oct (LATIN)--Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos stated today that he will not attend the OAS General Assembly because Chile does not have diplomatic relations with the host country, Bolivia.

During a press conference held here, Cubillos, who will be replaced by Pedro Daza--Chilean ambassador to the OAS--as head of the delegation, remarked that this attitude is justified because visits of foreign ministers are usually considered to have political implications.

He added that since the rupture of relations with Chile on 17 March 1978, Bolivia has engaged in behavior...which has not been appropriate, and we do not wish to cause the slightest grounds for the belief that with the presence of the foreign minister we might in any way be accepting this improper procedure on the part of Bolivia. It seems to us that Bolivia has not chosen the most appropriate path for negotiating its landlocked problem with us, asserted Cubillos during the press conference.

Referring to the demand that Bolivia will submit to the OAS assembly regarding its land-locked situation, Cubillos maintained that Chile does not accept and does not recognize the competence of the OAS to deal with this matter. He remarked that Daza has precise instructions from the president for facing the situation.

Cubillos on OAS Topics

PY192302 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1933 GMT 19 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 19 Oct (LATIN)--Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos announced here today that Chile will support the reelection of the current secretary general of the OAS. The foreign minister remarked to reporters that Chile assumed this commitment with the Argentine Government a long time ago.

Referring to the report about human rights in Chile, Argentina and other nations of the continent that will be debated as of Monday by the ordinary assembly of the OAS which will take place in La Paz, he indicated that the country is prepared to face all topics. "I know the approach that will be taken on this matter during the debates, and it is much more positive, but this does not mean to say that we believe it contains certain things which are mistaken," he said. [sentence as received]

Regarding the Vatican's mediation in the southern border controversy with Argentina, he indicated that the process continues to develop harmoniously and that the only new development in this matter is that the stage which involves procedures for future steps is now being entered and the informative stage is now being concluded.

At the same time he denied that Chile is participating in the policy of blocs, in reference to press reports that indicated that Chile, Uruguay, Argentina and Paraguay had reached an agreement to jointly face some situations. He remarked that when there is agreement between nations, or if these alliances are implemented naturally, they are accepted by Chile, but in no case has there been any intention to agree on a policy of coalition with those Southern Cone countries.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF M-19 GUERRILLA GROUP

22 Suspects Captured

PA191525 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--The military intelligence service has dealt another blow to the M-19 movement, the most active urban and rural guerrilla group in recent years. It captured 22 members of the subversive group in [words indistinct] in Santander Department. Military sources reported that 12 persons, including (Nestor Segundo Corso) who is chief of the M-19 regional cell, were captured in the Municipality of Ocana.

In another military operation by the 5th Brigade, nine alleged members of the M-19 were captured in the Municipality of Matanza [words indistinct] in Santander Department.

The Defense Ministry also reported that Gustavo Arias Londono--alias Boris--was captured in Florencia, in Caqueta Intendancy. Military authorities have said that he is chief of the M-19 in that area of the country.

Guerrilla Leader Identified

PA202009 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1627 GMT 20 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 20 Oct (EFE)--Bogota's newspaper EL SIGLO disclosed today that the Colombian intelligence services have identified former law student Jaime Beteman as the M-19 movement's top leader. According to the report, Beteman was originally a member of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia but, bored with that movement's constant failures, he decided to organize his own movement, which received the support of a number of important personalities.

The paper also reported that Uruguayan Andres Almarales, Marco Antonio Velandia and Carlos Pizarro Leon-Gomez assassinated labor leader Jose Raquel Mercado in 1976. [as received]

The most surprising aspect of the M-19's chain of command is the fact that former parliamentarian Dr Carlos Toledo Plata is the movement's eighth ranking member. The M-19 has been the most active of all movements in recent years.

At first it was believed that Toledo Plata was the top leader of the "Up In Arms" group, because this was suggested in several communiques released for publicity after the weapons in a Bogota military unit were stolen.

Meanwhile, 16 persons accused of connections with the country's subversive groups have reportedly been captured in Bucaramanga. Most of them are labor leaders, a position that enables them to better carry out their activities.

M-19 Reportedly Pro-Chinese

PA202010 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpts] Bogota--Officials explained today that the terrorist movement M-19 does not follow the Moscow line as a morning newspaper in Bogota says today. The source added that the M-19 is a pro-Chinese organization.

M-19 Claim of Infiltration

PA192332 Paris AFP in Spanish 1520 GMT 19 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpt] Bogota, 19 Oct (AFP)--The M-19 Marxist guerrilla group, perhaps the most active and dangerous in the country, disclosed here today that it infiltrated a military intelligence agency fighting the extremist group.

In a clandestine bulletin sent by mail to AFP today, the M-19 announced that it infiltrated the Military Institutes Brigade (BIM). It also said that it shot one of its members for being a traitor.

In the document, which was accompanied by an open letter from Colombian political prisoners to guards, noncommissioned officers and officers of the country's jails, the M-19 discloses that the successful infiltration permitted the detection of counter-insurgency moves by the military.

Execution of 'Traitor'

PA202148 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1207 GMT 20 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 19 Oct (LATIN)--The M-19 urban guerrilla group has announced the execution of one of its members for treason and confirmed that the four brothers who sought asylum in Nicaragua this month were M-19 collaborators.

In a communique, the M-19 (19 April Movement) said it killed peasant leader Victor Feliez Pastrana Rojas on 11 September because he betrayed the movement. The communique added that Fabio Monje Benevide, who together with his brothers Ramon, Jorge Armando and Gabriel sought asylum at the Costa Rican Embassy here 1 month ago, was one of its collaborators. Monje Benevide discovered Pastrana's treason. Pastrana was killed in Caqueta, a region located approximately 400 km south of here.

According to the guerrilla communique, Fabio Monje had infiltrated the high command of the Colombian Army's Intelligence and Counterintelligence Battalion [BINCI] headquartered in Bogota and subordinate to the Military Institutes Brigade, the country's most important brigade.

It said Pastrana contacted the BINCI and was responsible for the arrest of several persons. It also reported that he had promised to cooperate in capturing Carlos Toleda Plata, a doctor and one of the M-19 national directorate leaders, and several M-19 intermediate level leaders.

NEW SUBVERSIVE GROUP EXPLODES BOMB IN UNIVERSITY

PA191522 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--A homemade bomb exploded last night at a military guard post in the National University, military sources reported. The terrorist attack was carried out by a new guerrilla group, the self-styled Patriotic Liberation Front [Frente Patriotico de Liberacion]. Anonymous telephone calls indicated that the attack was in reprisal for recent statements by the defense minister. There were no casualties and the guard post only sustained minor damages.

ROLDOS RELEASED FROM PARTY DISCIPLINE

PA220429 Paris AFP in Spanish 0136 GMT 22 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Guayaquil, Ecuador, 21 Oct (AFP)--The Concentration of Popular Forces (CFP) National Command has released President Jaime Roldos Aguilera, a CFP party member, from party discipline because he is the chief of state of all Ecuadoreans.

The 41 CFP delegates, who met here behind closed doors for 4 hours, amidst national expectancy, agreed to expel three legislators from their ranks: Gustavo Plaza, from Esmeralda Province; and Manuel Daza and Jorge Zambrano from Manabi Province. They were expelled because of their alinement with Roldos' faction.

The meeting was called by Assad Bucaram, supreme CFP director, in order to solve several internal problems. CFP party discipline is weakening because of the political conflict resulting from ideological differences, which has been waged since the president of the republic and the president of the National Chamber of Representatives, Assad Bucaram, assumed power on 10 August.

A CFP Command communique explained the purpose of the meeting. One of its main points was to support the director of the political movement, Assad Bucaram, in his political leadership during the electoral process which led them to victory. They also discussed the situation President Roldos has created within the party.

The communique emphasized that the CFP Command is not antagonistic toward President Roldos; however, it stated that the party claims the right to criticize any actions it considers detrimental to the people's interests. However, they offered the president all their support on every positive decision.

They also expelled other members and issued warnings to two other legislators who have shown sympathy for Roldos.

ROLDOS REITERATES DEMOCRATIC INTENTIONS

PA201721 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 19 Oct 79 PA

[Text] President Roldos has said he is the country's first servant. He explained it is not his desire to burden the people with taxes and criticized the verbal pyrotechnics of those who seek to continue deceiving the people.

Addressing the solemn session with which the Guayaquil Cantonal Council commorated a new anniversary of Portoviejo's political independence, the president admitted he and others may be harsh in their criticism, but added that in a democratic government the country must be very critical of all those who have a duty toward the country.

He then said that the promises made during the campaign cannot be like dust blown away by the wind and stressed that the Ecuadorean people want a different Ecuador, one where words have meaning and this meaning is reflected in actions. They do not want us to speak of democracy as if it were a siren's song for the ears of the naive, but to act with republican severity in fulfilling our promises to the people, he stressed.

He insisted that this country wants no more deceit, but sincere and simple expressions. It does not want the mockery that only means recriminations and games.

The president reiterated that after sensing the people's clamor and support he does not feel a tyrant's call to arrogance but the humbleness of the country's first servant.

MINISTER COMMENTS ON POLITICAL ISSUES, SUPPORTS ROLDOS

PA201806 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 19 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Government Minister Roberto Dunn Barreiro yesterday told the press he has met with most of the legislators to discuss various political issues. He also denied having at any time offered posts in exchange for a parliamentary majority support for President Roldos.

Most of the parliamentarians who [word indistinct] in the elections did so in accordance with the postulates of the 21-point program and therefore fully shared the president's view. Consequently, their expressions of support should not surprise anyone, the minister added.

Dunn Barreiro described the Bucaram-Febres-Cordero agreement as noteworthy because they were irreconcilable enemies. This position has been confirmed by Under Secretary Moran Sarmiento. Unfortunately, and due to the nature of this case, this cannot be proven now except if they themselves admit it.

In response to a newsman's question, he said the constitution empowers the government to call a plebiscite if necessary. He added nonetheless that the registration of illiterates is not aimed at this possibility but at the regular regional elections.

Regarding the results of a possible plebiscite, he affirmed that President Roldos Aguilera would receive the people's massive support, just as when he was elected chief of state.

GROUPS BLAME ECONOMIC RECESSION ON POWER STRUGGLE

PA201727 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 19 Oct 79 PA

[Text] According to Guayaquil's main business and classist organizations, the power struggle is generating a dangerous economic recession. They have criticized the fact that, in the face of the aggressive economic measures imposed by the legislative branch, the government is trying to implement economic measures that will further increase the people's misery.

The issue was analyzed yesterday afternoon by the leaders of those organizations who were convoked by the president of the Guayaquil Industrialists Chamber, lawyer Romulo Lopez Savando.

They warned that the country's current economic recession is made worse by the possibility of additional taxes which will strangle the people's economy.

BRIEFS

GASOLINE SUBSIDY FIGURES--The Natural Resources Ministry has revealed that this year the state's gasoline subsidy will total 13,125 billion sucres and that, unless a firm conservation and reserve increase policy is implemented soon, the country will stop being an oil exporter and become an importer by 1984 or 1985. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Oct 79 PA]

PEOPLE'S PARTY ON IMPERIALISM, U.S. MILITARY DISPLAY

PA160512 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 15 Oct 79 pp 13, 14 PA

[Capitalized passages indicate boldface in original]

[Text] The People's Party Politburo has attached great importance to the meeting held for the first time on Ancon Hill in what used to be the Canal Zone, and above the tunnels where the U.S. Southern Command headquarters is still functioning. This was an act of national affirmation and a real exercise of our sovereignty, made possible by the revolutionary process and the people's long struggle in which the Panamanian communists and other democratic forces gave and will continue to give their best efforts.

From the top of Ancon Hill we can see the geographic panorama and the great step forward in the battle for our total liberation more clearly: that our decision to attack imperialism as our country's main enemy was right and that the contradiction of a colonial enclave was obsolete. Although the Torrijos-Carter treaties were a basic solution and legally placed a limit on the colonial presence in our territory, they still do not entirely solve the contradictory situation because the colonialist stockades are still there with imperialism and its semicolonial and neocolonial connotations. For this reason we have displayed the slogan that the people are now shouting in big letters: WE HAVE ADVANCED; THE STRUGGLE CONTINUES.

The peace-loving communists and democratic sectors are saying that we want A CANAL FOR PEACE AND NOT FOR WAR. Therefore, the next step will be its nationalization.

The People's Party, aware of these aspirations, will not let up for a minute in its struggle for the nation's total liberation, which will consist in eliminating, long before the year 2000, all forms of remaining imperialist exploitation. This will be for the benefit of the majority in the country, for social progress, for peace and for the future socialist society. This is how we interpret the important role of international detente which is trying to create a climate favorable for the development of all countries and for the people's national liberation struggle--a policy that socialist countries, led by the USSR, are carrying out.

The People's Party considers the USSR's decision to reduce its military forces in the GDR and to remove its medium-range rockets from its western front of great significance, if the Western powers do the same. The USSR's unilateral decision is a great step in favor of detente and peace. It contributes to better understanding among nations and definitely proves what Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and CPSU general secretary, said about that great socialist country being no threat to other states.

Meanwhile, in the Caribbean, we see that the Soviet Government's decision receives a narrowminded and threatening reply from the most reactionary sectors in the United States. These sectors are all for the arms race and against the SALT II treaty. These sectors are definitely opposed to other countries' progress, liberation and economic independence. President Carter has abetted this reactionary attitude by approving the mobilization of troops in the Caribbean and assigning additional forces to the military forces the United States already has in the canal area, Guantanamo and Puerto Rico.

It is obvious that with this new provocation imperialism is trying to create another crisis in this region to further its plans of domination, using the threat of Soviet military forces in Cuba as an excuse. Everybody knows that the military aid that the socialist bloc, in a brotherly fashion, has given Cuba during the past 17 years has been for the defense of the Cuban revolution which is constantly threatened by the "colossus of the north."

With this military display in the Caribbean imperialism is attempting to counteract the Panamanian people's anti-imperialist gains, to divide the Nicaraguan revolution, to smash the the people's struggle in Central America against the bloody dictatorships, to prevent the democratization process in Jamaica, Guyana and Grenada, to weaken the antifascist struggle in South America, and to punish the bourgeois democratic governments of Mexico, Venezuela and Costa Rica for helping the Central American people in their struggle for their democratic rights. With this military display imperialism is only increasing its aggression and its blockade of the Cuban revolution. U.S. imperialism is trying to use the cold war method in the Caribbean Area.

The People's Party strongly condemns these threats because they oppose the spirit of detente, peace and the people's liberation struggle. Concerning Panama, this imperialist adventure represents a flagrant violation of the Panama Canal neutrality treaty. The People's Party demands that the U.S. Government unilaterally withdraw from all military bases and pull out all troops stationed in our territory, following the example set by the USSR mentioned earlier.

The People's Paety is aware of the progress made during the past 11 years and it understands the value of the strategic defeat inflicted on imperialism. It also realizes that from now on the struggle is going to be more complex. The enemy is going to sharpen its weapons even more. Therefore it is up to Panama to strengthen its relations with the nonalined and progressive countries, especially those of the socialist bloc, so that we can attain our national and social liberation sooner.

Internally, our class struggle will increase. Imperialism and the oligarchy will resort to any means to prevent the liberation movement. Therefore, the people must come together from wherever they live to further the process by a more consistent and firm policy. The people should be prepared for social changes and for a government with a new democratic progressive ideal.

We must work for the formation of a democratic front for national liberation which will make our sovereignty more effective in the economic, political and cultural aspects; in the liberated territory of what used to be the Canal Zone; for a Panama with one flag, free of oppressions and poverty; a Panama which is progressive and a friend of all countries and of world peace. TO ABOLISH THE COLONIALIST STOCKADES BEFORE THE YEAR A CANAL FOR PEACE AND NOT FOR WAR!

People's Party Politburo, Ancon Hill, Panama City, 13 October 1979.

MATUTINO SAYS SALVADORAN MILITARY COUP 'RIGHTIST'

PA212223 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 19 Oct 79 p 1 PA

[From the Primera Plana column]

[Text] Everything seems to indicate that the military coup in El Salvador is rightist. The same imperialism that is waiting tenaciously to snare Nicaragua lurks behind it. Groups of reactionary foreign capitalists still think that by installing this type of regime they can save their colonialist privileges. The Salvadoran military coup will undoubtedly be another false step by North American imperialism. As a result, it will bring about a rapprochement [acrecentamiento] between the army and armed peoples' groups. Time will prove we are right.

APEDE ASKS ROYO FOR DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONALIZATION

PA191357 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Oct 79 PA

[Text] The Panamanian Business Executives Association [APEDE] today asked President Royo to draft a political plan of national unity with dates for democratic institutionalization.

In a letter to President Royo, APEDE has recommended that the government conduct an orderly process toward democracy or it will unfortunately have to repress that initiative and return to a regime of force. APEDE believes that with the cooperation of all sectors of the population and the National Guard chief of staff, the nation could be led toward the institutional and economic reorganization that will promote a social evolution to conform with the needs and aspirations of the people.

The letter, signed by APEDE's President Roberto Motta, Jr. says the population is demanding a change of political structures. It noted that the 9 October demonstration, which APEDE described in the letter as the largest popular manifestation in the history of the country, not only supported the aspirations of the educators and expressed its disagreement with the educational reform, but also according to APEDE, expressed its dissatisfaction with the present state of affairs in the country, demanding a change toward authentic democracy.

REPORT ON APEDE REQUEST, STRIKE NEGOTIATIONS

PA191615 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0730 GMT 19 Oct 79 PA

[By Jose Montano]

[Text] Panama City, 19 Oct (LATIN)--The powerful Panamanian Business Executives Association [APEDE] has asked President Aristides Royo to draft a plan of national unity which will include a calendar for the institutionalization of democracy.

APEDE made the request last night while the teachers' nationwide strike intensified with the occupation of the UN office here as well as of at least seven local churches where groups of strikers have begun new hunger strikes.

The members of APEDE, affiliated with the National Council of Private Enterprise which represents the country's businessmen and merchants, told President Royo in an open letter that his government should achieve the path of democracy or continue the course of repression and force.

Meanwhile, a little over 100 demonstrators carrying the national flag marched through the city's streets and held a rally in front of the UN office which is occupied by six strikers who are demanding public freedoms and a solution to the teachers' problem.

In what was apparently a harsh criticism of the government APEDE asked 39-year-old President Royo to lay the groundwork for institutional and economic reorganization in line with the "people's aspirations." They added that the Panamanian people are demanding a change in structures; they also said that only respect and democratic institutions will return credibility to the government.

Meanwhile, the educational problems returned to the negotiating table last night after three ministers renewed talks with the teachers' leaders. A slight but encouraging progress has been observed in the talks. However, the essential issue which has led to the 50-day-old teachers' strike that has affected 500,000 students--that of wages and biannual extra wages-- has not been solved. The government has refused to accept the teachers' demands which are equivalent to $61 million and instead has proposed a reduction in the demands equivalent to $30 million.

Shortly before the talks were begun controversial teachers' leader Marcos Alarcon said that the teachers' movement was repressed when it tired to force a solution to the problem and he asked the government to meditate and reflect in order to advance with tranquillity and peace.

Labor Minister Oyden Ortega has urged the strikers to end the strike and return to classes. He also asked the teachers' leaders to propose specific counteroffers to the government's final offer. It is believed that the government yielded in various professional aspects of the strikers' demands but that it will demand an overall solution which will end the conflict. This would include a final settlement that would include the most difficult issue, the salary increases.

Meanwhile, the bishops who are members of the Panamanian Bishops' Conference continued their intervention in the crisis by meeting with the strike leaders headquartered in a downtown school. Headed by Archbishop Marcos McGrath, they also met with President Royo and members of the General Staff of the National Guard which is commanded by Gen Omar Torrijos.

PRESIDENT ROYO CONFIDENT SCHOOL YEAR CAN BE SAVED

PA181738 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 18 Oct 79 p 1 PA

[Excerpt] President Aristides Royo yesterday expressed confidence that there was still time to save the 1979 school year in Panama, but observed it would take some fast action in solving the current teachers' crisis for this to materialize.

Visibly showing concern over the situation at the inaugural ceremony of a new plant owned by Tabacalera Nacional, S.A., located in Tocumen industrial sector, Royo stressed that if things continue "as they are today, we could lose the year."

Apprxoimately 500,000 students at elementary and high school levels across the country, including the president's three children, stand to be affected by the loss because of the teachers' strike, today on its 48th day.

Meanwhile, Minister of Education Gustavo Garcia de Paredes said that the teachers' strike was costing the Panamanian tax payers 400,000 balboas per day, "or $19.2 million for the 48 days."

PROFESSIONALS, PARENTS URGE STRIKE CONTINUATION

Parents' Resolution

PA220358 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0220 GMT 22 Oct 79 PA

[Text of resolution issued by Panamanian Committee of Parents Associations in Panama City on 21 October--read by announcer]

[Text] The National Committee of Parents Associations of Government and Private Schools for the Study of Educational Reform, considering: That the government has publicly offered to suspend all provisions of the educational reform; that this commission has publicly presented a draft of a decree abrogating all provisions of the educational reform and creating the National Educational Policy Commission comprised of teachers, parents and the executive, as a constructive contribution to the solution of the national crisis; that it is time the government offers are turned into specific actions with public acceptance;

Resolves:

1. To urge all parents with children in government or private schools throughout the country to refuse to send their children to school until the executive abrogates every legal base for the educational reform including Decree No 2 of 14 February 1975 and other regulations, as well as all applications of the same, that teachers and parents must be allowed to decide national educational policy until the government formally commits itself to correcting the violations of organic Law 47 of 1946 and to respecting it.

2. To urge all striking teachers and doctors to refuse to return to their usual occupations until the executive formally complies with the above resolution.

Panama, 20 October 1979. This is a faithful copy of the original on file. Panama, 21 October 1979. Information and Propaganda Committee. [Signed] Aristides Perez.

Doctors, Teachers Statement

PA220359 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0220 GMT 12 Oct 79 PA

[Text] We hereby read a manifesto to the country. The striking groups of teachers and doctors insist on the following concepts:

1. That the government is delaying the negotiations in order to avoid negotiating the existing educational reform.

2. That the 9 October march is evident proof that the people do not want this educational reform.

3. That the government's proposal regarding the educational reform does not satisfy the demands of the Panamanian people.

4. That the only way to satisfy the people is to abolish everything referring to the educational reform.

5. That respect for the organic education law and the salary demands are crucial for national education, especially the sections on administrative structure and hiring practices.

6. That we will make the will of the majority felt before we lift the strike.

[Signed] The National Medical Association, Authentic Independent Teachers Movement, Association of High School Teachers of the Republic of Panama, Association of Private School Educators, provincial committees and three other medical associations. Panama 21 October 1979.

NATIONAL GUARD CHARGED WITH HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

PDC Communique

PA191324 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2156 GMT 18 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Panama City, 18 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Panama's Christian Democratic Party [PDC] has charged that the National Guard (army and police) have violated the human rights of several of its party members. According to a PDC communique, Celso Antonio Fiejoo Romero and Esther Pitty de Feijoo have been harassed by uniformed personnel and members of the (G-2) military intelligence since 12 October. The PDC claims that a worker at Feijoo's ranch, Marcelino Guerra, was kicked, tortured and inhumanly abused. Feijoo Romero has been missing since 15 October and the National Guard denies having arrested him. The PDC has presented a habeas corpus writ in his favor.

Teachers Demand Report

PA211332 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpt] The cabinet ministers and teachers resumed negotiations this afternoon at the Education Ministry. Here is a report by Migdalia Fuentes:

[Begin recording] The meeting was opened by Education Minister Gustavo Garcia de Paredes. Attending this afternoon's meeting are representatives of provincial bodies, leaders of the teachers movement as well as observers from the medical negotiation commission.

On behalf of Chiriqui Province, Bertilo Mejia asked the government for information about the whereabouts of [Celso Antonio] Feijoo. Labor Minister Oyden Ortega responded as follows:

[Ortega] (?He) is not under arrest in any of the country's jails. Feijoo was apparently involved in some arms smuggling. The National Guard went to Mr Feijoo's home but he was not there. According to National Guard reports, Feijoo has not returned to his home, presumably because the National Guard had served notice that it planned to investigate these activities. To date neither the National Guard nor his relatives know anything about Feijoo's whereabouts.

Ricardo Arias Calderon, member of the Christian Democratic Party, was scheduled to meet today in Chiriqui with a member of the National Guard staff who is now in Chiriqui. More details are expected to be given then about this case. [end recording]

FREE ZONE MANAGER ON EXPORT POSSIBILITIES

PA192159 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 18 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpts] Panama has good possibilities of becoming an area of processing for exports as the Torrijos-Carter treaties take effect, said Colon Free Zone Manager Jose Montenegro.

Speaking at the opening of the meeting of the directors' council of the Association of Exporting and Processing Free Zones of the World, Montenegro announced that the government is promoting export expansion and diversification under the slogan "To grow outward."

In statements to this station Montenegro said: [Begin recording] As result of the implementation of the Torrijos - Carter treaties, Panama has real possibilities of becoming a processing area for exports. The Panamanian Government has realized the importance of what we call "growing outward" and has developed an ambitious investment program with emphasis on expanding and conditioning an infrastructure that will facilitate the expansion and diversification of exports.

Now, with the acquisition of the ports and new areas, and with the proper conditions for national and foreign investment, our institution, which in 1978 contributed 103 million balboas, of which 30 million corresponded to paid wages, wishes to take advantage of the presence of foreign colleagues, experts and consultants. We wish to tell the world that as a result of the treaties, the climate of tranquillity and social peace, and of our existing infrastructure, we are prepared to receive all investments in compliance with our laws. We believe our geographic position will contribute to the expansion of world trade and to the growth of international development.

EL SALVADOR

JUNTA GAINS SOME LEFTIST BACKING, VIOLENCE CONTINUES

Killing of Former Armed Forces Official

PA191907 Paris AFP in Spanish 1725 GMT 19 Oct 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 19 Oct (AFP)--Col Simon Tadeo Martel, former deputy inspector general of the Salvadoran Armed Forces, was killed here today by a cell of the clandestine Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces (FPL). Martel was shot by two youths, a man and a woman, as he was getting out of his car at his doorstep this morning. Martel was the director of the civic-military action program and was deputy inspector general of the armed forces until yesterday because the new government had ordered his retirement.

The Revolutionary People's Army (ERP) today claimed responsibility for the burning of six buses earlier in San Salvador streets, forcing people to walk to work. The ERP has violently opposed any agreement with the new military government and took over several suburbs this week where it put up armed resistance to several evacuation attempts.

The increase in violence may alter government plans. The government has announced its authorization of public rallies organized by opposition groups. The People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), one of the most active organizations during the government of former President Romero, called for a rally in San Salvador today where it will announce its opposition to the new government and will issue a call for a national uprising against the junta in power. The FPL, which killed Martel today, is known to be the BPR's armed branch. For its part, the government junta reiterated its call for harmony and its willingness to allow all opposition viewpoints as long as they are stated within the legal framework and without violence. However, it is not known yet if the authorities will permit the BPR's scheduled event.

Delegates of the International Red Cross were invited to visit the country's prisons in order to determine that there are no longer political prisoners there. The creation of a committee to investigate human right violations which may have occurred during the previous government has been demanded.

Junta Condemns Assassination

PA202250 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2159 GMT 20 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 20 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran revolutionary junta, comprised of two colonels and three civilians, today condemned the assassination of Col Simon Tadeo Martel, which occurred yesterday in the northern part of the capital.

ERP Commanders on Struggle

PA191350 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2350 GMT 18 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Managua, [as received] 18 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Revolutionary People's Army (ERP) and the 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28) have redoubled their struggle against the new Salvadoran Government, Commanders Juan Medrano and Ana Guadalupe Martinez told ACAN-EFE yesterday. That is the answer revolutionary organizations will give the new government which has asked the leftist forces in the country to give up the struggle, ERP's Commanders Medrano and Martinez indicated.

The new military government in El Salvador explained in its first proclamation that the coup was carried out in order to restore peace and to solve the economic and political crisis.

Commanders Medrano and Martinez said the liberation struggle in El Salvador is going to continue and the people's combative efforts and military operations will be doubled. They explained that the revolutionary forces are taking advantage of the fact that the military fascist forces have been weakened with the ousting of the most notorious figure of repression in El Salvador. The Salvadoran revolutionary leaders appealed to the leftist revolutionary sectors in El Salvador to set aside groups' interests and to understand the significance of the political moment so that they can join efforts in order to unite the country's revolutionary forces.

At the same time, Medrano and Martinez reiterated to the Salvadoran people and democratic sectors the decision of the ERP and LP-28 that, only with weapons in their hands--either to victory or death--and with the people's movement unity, "are we going to be able to give the Salvadoran people a real and significant change." They also appealed to the democratic governments in Latin America to endorse an accusation against the Salvadoran assassin government and to give their support to the people that have risen up in arms at this moment and are going to intensify the struggle.

Regarding the coup which overthrew Gen Carlos Humberto Romero, the ERP commanders said that it was a quick way out for the Salvadoran regime which is trying to neutralize the struggle and the revolutionary process. They added that the coup introduces an element of confusion among the democratic sectors in El Salvador "where the solution to the political problem is armed insurrection." "Only in this manner, through armed insurrection," they indicated, "can we eliminate the fascist gang that, in collaboration with imperialism, controls power in El Salvador."

They added that the gang and the Salvadoran oligarchy have changed only the top figure of the regime--Carlos Humberto Romero--but that they have maintained the fascist base in the ranks of the Salvadoran Army.

ERP Calls Truce

PA200107 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0016 GMT 20 Oct 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 19 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Starting today at midnight the Revolutionary People's Army (ERP) ordered a partial truce in its military activities. The announcement was made in a communique released to ACAN-EFE. They said the ERP High Command arrived at the agreement during a meeting lasting all day Thursday.

The ERP and the 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28) occupied five cities on Tuesday and Wednesday and clashed with the army. Over 30 persons were killed in these clashes.

Meanwhile, the LP-28 said today they support the young officers of the Salvadoran Army and that this attitude implies mobilization of the masses. They said rebellious offensive operations and harassment would be suspended in the Edgardo Antonio Salmeron western front, the Antonio Arce Zablah central front and the Miguel Gamez eastern front. However, they said all their forces remain in a state of alert and general mobilization at the three fronts. They said they will issue a communique in the near future on the political climate in El Salvador. It will establish their position and the reasons for the truce.

They said their organization was responsible for most of the operations carried out in the past few days. They assumed responsibility for the dynamite attacks launched last night against power stations.

The communique was released by an ERP member who awaited newsmen at a specific place. His head was covered by a cap and his face by a red handkerchief.

LP-28 Reversal of Position

PA192300 Paris AFP in Spanish 2143 GMT 19 Oct 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 19 Oct (AFP)--One of El Salvador's most radical leftist movements, the 29 February People's Leagues (LP-28)--which emphatically rejected the military junta coup last Monday--reconsidered its stance today because of the junta's progressive attitude.

During the days following the coup, the LP-28 and the Revolutionary People's Army, their armed branch, participated in taking three municipalities near the capital and accused the three civilians who had joined the junta of being traitors.

"We withdraw the word traitors and will call them reformists," one of the four members of the LP-28 Political Committee said today during a news conference at San Salvador University. Now that the junta has appealed for the people's participation Colonels Gutierrez and Majano, who lead the movement, can be considered progressive elements, he added. The LP-28 committee then admitted that the junta can make changes in the country.

The movement's spokesman said they would not resort to violence and would mobilize the masses to support the junta's progressive faction and demand the fullfillment of all promises such as the liberation of political prisoners and the dissolution of paramilitary organizations.

The committee justified its change in attitude by saying that the progressive faction was a minority within the army. There is still a majority within the army representing the country's reactionary sectors, it added. According to the LP-28, the bloody repression by police and National Guardsmen in the three cities occupied Tuesday and Wednesday proves this allegation. These forces captured, tortured and slit the throats of an unidentified number of persons.

Asked if the LP-28 would join the junta if invited, the committee said it would have to study the matter.

According to observers, the reversal of the LP-28's position is the first sign of success for the government junta which is trying to end the violence rocking the country.

Interview With LP-28 Official

PA200155 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2125 GMT 19 Oct 79 PA

[El Salvador YSU Network reporter Carlos Samayoa interview with Jose Leoncio Pichinte, member of the Political Committee of the 28 February People's League (LP-28), in San Salvador 19 October--recorded, via telephone]

[Text] [Question] What is LP-28's position toward the new regime in El Salvador?

[Answer] We could say that a coup d'etat has occurred in the country under quite different conditions from any in the past.

We are aware there are various political tendencies in the army, that there are democratic and progressive sectors pursuing profound changes on behalf of the Salvadoran people. The coup involves a minority sector of honest members of the army who are seeking, as we have said, favorable conditions for the people by overthrowing the Romero regime.

The problem is, however, that the coup was carried out without warning the people, the rest of the popular movement, which is the most representative of the Salvadoran people. Under this situation--and we are not against the army officers who are honest and progressive; in fact we support them--we do not support the other sector which is still part of the army such as the National Guard, the Treasury Police and the National Police's political branch, as well as the counterguerrilla commands. The fact is that, despite the coup, the pro-Romero forces remain intact, which is causing a decentralization of power. Proof of this is that when the coup took place the repression of the people continued in the eastern, northern and other sectors of the country.

In view of this, we maintain that there could be serious problems if this honest minority in the army that pursues social changes for the benefit of the people should lose the support of the masses. We consider, therefore, that we must give our support to that honest sector of the army when they start to reorganize the repressive forces, an action which might trigger serious problems. Then the people will face a difficult situation because the pro-Romero forces will certainly try to counterattack against the young and honest army officers in order to bring back the bloody system of repression.

That is why we assumed the task, together with the Revolutionary People's Army [ERP], of reorganizing the municipal people's governments. However, that was when we clearly observed the danger we have just mentioned. We were attacked by the National Guard, the Treasury Police and part of the army. This happened because the junta does not have full power, having left the fascist forces intact and replacing only those elements publicly known to be repressive. There are, however, many more elements still in the army that constitute a threat against the changes needed in the country.

Thus we appeal to the honest sector of the army to join forces with the people's movement to defeat this reactionary tendency within the repressive forces still in the new government.

[Question] What is the LP-28's opinion of the civilian elements in the revolutionary governing junta?

[Answer] Well, the civilians presently participating in the government junta belong to sectors that do not really represent the people's interests. These are sectors who use the bureaucracy to [words indistinct] the people. As for Guillermo Ungo, the situation is different because it concerns what is known as the Popular Forum. Because of this, at first we did not agree because, while we were fighting in the cities trying to organize the people's power, the city governments and other organizations decided to appoint him to represent the Forum in the governing junta. We believe that, although these persons are not traitors, they have always profited by the government bureaucracy, and this is a problem for the people. These gentlemen are representing the Forum, but not our organization because we did not participate in their appointments.

[Question] You have always worked with elements of the ERP and that organization has already proclaimed its radical opposition to the new government. Will you share that position?

[Answer] As we said before, we are thinking about it, reconsidering the situation in view of the changes now underway. At first we decided to join the struggle because we considered the coup that had overthrown the past regime as very important. At this moment we are making a political evaluation and have suspended all activities with the ERP in order to reconsider the situation. However, LP-28 will continue mobilizing the masses as the only way for the people to win their true democratic freedom, not through the bureaucracy but through effective and broad participation from a position of force.

Under these circumstances the people will be in a position to counter the actions of the reactionary sectors still active at this moment. However, LP-28 has information that the ERP has considered the situation and is at present reorganizing its political position.

[Question] Does this mean that the ERP and the LP-28 will hold a special truce to await positive results on the part of the new government? Also, what is the reason for this change of attitude when the decision to continue violence had been announced?

[Answer] We have already said that this coup was carried out under quite different circumstances than others in the past. In this respect, by contributing to the organization of popular power in the communities we merely meant to carry out the coup without confrontations. However, confrontations took place and we had to stay on alert.

Under these circumstances, we do not know what the ERP will do. The position of the LP-28, however, is to move with the masses in the mobilizations, marches and organizations to make [words indistinct] the platforms, with which several organizations are now discussing coinciding points. We are now reconsidering the situation, which is necessary at this time. As we said before, the honest sector of the army wants profound changes. The problem is, however, that once the young officers start dismembering the fascist forces, they are going to meet serious opposition, with the possibility of the reactionary forces starting a counteroffensive against this honest minority sector and overthrowing it. That is why we support these young officers but, from the masses' viewpoint, not the bureaucracy's. Therefore, we may defeat the reaction still inside the army together. In that respect, we will remain with the masses, awaiting the changes and even participating effectively since the new authorities have been speaking about popular organizations and the many freedoms which the people desire.

[Question] The ERP and the LP-28 have already announced their decision to support the new governing junta. Has the government given an answer?

[Answer] We have not expressed our support for all the junta members because, on the international level, this would commit the lives of the Salvadoran people. To announce support of the entire junta would mean to play into the hands of reaction which is interested in giving the impression that all is calm in the country. This is not true. Since the coup, repression of the people has continued. That is why we have specifically declared our support of the honest officers in the junta who pursue favorable changes for the people. [words indistinct] we invite them to join forces to defeat the reaction which will continue to block any changes along the way.

Communist Party's 'Conditional Support'

PA210440 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Oct 79 PA

[Text] The Communist Party of El Salvador (PCES) today said it hopes the revolutionary government junta which overthrew President Carlos Humberto Romero on Monday will extricate the country from the deep political, economic and social crisis into which it has been plunged by 50 years of military rule.

PCES spokesman Roberto Castellanos said the installation of the new government is regarded by his party as an opportunity to democratize the country, thus enabling the various political parties to express themselves without hindrance and to participate in the government's efforts. We are granting our support to the junta because we believe it will fulfill the program outlined in the armed forces' proclamation of 15 October.

The PCES said some of the tangible steps it demands are an end to repression, release of political prisoners and punishment of those guilty of murder and crimes against popular organizations. Another tangible step would be to reorganize and purge security bodies.

Castellanos said this is one of the few times in 30 years that a PCES leader has made open political statements. We expect that representatives of popular interests will be remembered when the new cabinet is named, he said. Castellanos is the PCES representative.

Regarding the organizations that refuse to recognize the junta, Castellanos said the PCES has urged them to declare a truce in order to determine whether the revolutionary government junta harbors good or bad intentions.

BPR Rejection of Truce

PA212145 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1801 GMT 21 Oct 79 PA

[By Adrian Roberto Aldana]

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Oct (LATIN)--After 1 week of violence, El Salvador began this Sunday in absolute calm, according to police reports. At least 34 people were killed and 100 wounded in violent clashes following the new Salvadoran civilian-military junta's rise to power 6 days ago. The calm of the past few hours is attibuted to two leftwing groups having accepted a truce. They are the Revolutionary People's Army (ERP) and the 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28).

Meanwhile, the principal leftwing group, the People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), which claims 50,000 supporters, yesterday rejected the junta's offer to lay down their arms, threatening a new wave of violence in this already violence-stricken Central American country.

The ERP called a truce to evaluate the present situation. However, on Saturday the BPR announced its opposition to the new civilian-military government which deposed Gen Carlos Humberto Romero in a bloodless coup 1 week ago. We plan to stage demonstrations next week. We will not agree to a truce with this counterrevolutionary government, BPR Secretary General Julio Flores told the press.

The junta called on all leftwing and rightwing groups to lay down their arms and join the nation's 4.5 million inhabitants in the search for democracy. Political and government circles believe the apparent softening in the position of the two other groups, the ERP and the LP-28, could contribute to establishing calm for several days, although the situation could be shaken by violence initiated by the BPR.

Meanwhile, the government is taking every precaution to guarantee the people's safety, according to statements by the Presidential Information Office, headed by Maj Alvaro Salazar Brenes.

The governing revolutionary junta held a meeting yesterday with the new directors of the security corps, the defense minister and the armed forces chief of staff to discuss methods of controlling the situation. Junta members told the security corps chiefs they had called on all Salvadorans to refrain from supporting subversion and join the democratic process, in accordance with the announcement made by the Presidential Information Office.

Everything was calm at dawn today. Traditional Sunday activities proceeded normally as the new government began its second week in power. Supermarkets were filled with customers early in the morning. Traffic was normal although it is usually light on Sundays.

The state of siege will continue for 1 month, according to the first decree issued by the revolutionary governing junta. A curfew is in effect from midnight until 0500.

The new week could give a good idea of the future as the BPR, challenging the state of siege, has called for three demonstrations which are prohibited by law.

BPR Occupies Cathedral

PA212220 Paris AFP in Spanish 2141 GMT 21 Oct 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Oct (AFP)--The Marxist People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) occupied the San Salvador Cathedral today to demand the release of all political prisoners and price controls on all staple goods. Last Monday the BPR criticized the military coup d'etat which ousted Gen Carlos Humberto Romero and revealed its opposition to the military junta now ruling the country.

FPL Opposition to Coup

PA202253 Paris AFP in Spanish 1944 GMT 20 Oct 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 20 Oct (AFP)--The Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) have described the military uprising that toppled Gen Carlos Humberto Romero's government on Monday in El Salvador as an internal coup which should be rejected by the people.

In a document delivered to the AFP offices in San Jose today, the Politburo of the FPL's Central Committee urges the Salvadoran people to continue on the just political and military path of the prolonged peoples' war.

The position held by FPL--which is the armed wing of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc, the leading Salvadoran leftist organization--runs counter to the position adopted yesterday by the Revolutionary People's Army (ERP), which has suspended harassment operations against the revolutionary government junta.

In a stinging communique, the FPL says the purpose of Monday's coup was to block the people's struggle for liberation, destroy their political and military organizations and keep the exploitive and repressive government intact. In addition, it is aimed at building a false democratic image for the armed forces, improving the government's international image and dragging the people into the farce of elections, the document says.

The FPL's position is the most radical announced thus far regarding the new Salvadoran Government junta which, with its initial measures, has managed to arouse the expectations of the Catholic Church--a stanch opponent of the previous government--and even that of other leftist parties.

The Salvadoran Communist Party has already announced support for the junta, provided it fulfills the emergency program announced on Monday, which contemplates political and economic reforms and promises to grant broad democratic freedoms to all parties and ideologies.

The United Popular Action Front (FAPU) has also conditioned its support to the junta, including the dissolution of repressive bodies, the release of political prisoners and explanations about the fate of missing prisoners. However, it has denounced the coup as an imperialist maneuver.

The FPL, however, reiterated its decision to attain a popular revolutionary government with proletarian hegemony and called on guerrillas to promote such actions as the seizing the municipalities and work and educational centers.

In a nine-point program included in the document they released, the FPL demanded the release of political prisoners; the immediate dissolution of the paramilitary Nationalist Democratic Organization (ORDEN) and other repressive bodies; a reduction in the prices of staples; and across-the-board salary increases. They also demanded payment of the minimum salary in rural areas, rent reduction and free education and health services.

FARN Seizes Radio Stations

PA192157 Paris AFP in Spanish 2117 GMT 19 Oct 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 19 Oct (AFP)--The Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) seized two radio stations in this city today and broadcast messages condemning the new military government junta and urging people to rebel.

The occupation of the Sonora and Cadena Central radio stations in San Salvador occurred at 1255 when FARN members broke into the stations, tied up employees and broadcast 30-minute recorded messages. As the commando withdrew, it left boobytraps at the doors in order to keep the police from entering and interrupting the broadcasts.

In its messages the FARN accused the military junta of betraying the people's will and condemned their armed intervention in Mejicanos and San Marcos 2 days ago. They also criticized the government for having said it would allow freedom of speech and then having imposed a national radio network.

The FARN accused Salvadoran businessmen of supporting the new regime in order to continue controlling the country's business affairs.

Extradition of Ex-Presidents Demanded

PA200324 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2336 GMT 19 Oct 79 PA

[By Ricardo Ritter]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 19 Oct (LATIN)--The Salvadoran Human Rights Commission asked the civilian-military junta today to request the extradition of former Presidents Carlos Humberto Romero and Arturo Armando Molina. It accuses the two former rulers of having led regimes under which hundreds of persons were tortured and murdered and human rights violations were widespread.

The commission and the Mothers of Political Prisoners and Missing Persons Committee, made up of 120 persons, meanwhile rejected a junta invitation to visit prisons and military installations throughout the country.

Five human rights commission delegates and 10 mothers who make up the political prisoners and missing persons committee presented their complaints today at a meeting with junta members at the government palace.

One of the commission members presented Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, a junta member, with a list of 176 alleged political prisoners, noting that the list was not complete.

The mothers of the political prisoners told this agency that they had a list of 284 cases of known human rights violation in the country in recent years. During the meeting, junta member Guillermo Ungo, former moderate left opposition leader, told those present: "We offer you our total cooperation. We have ordered the doors of all prisons to be opened to you so you can make your inspection. We do not want this to happen again in this country."

New Foreign Minister

PA211519 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1456 GMT 21 Oct 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Lawyer Robert Alvergue Vides was appointed Salvadoran foreign minister by the governing revolutionary junta, it was announced here today.

Alvergue Vides is the second minister of the government's cabinet appointed by the junta made up of two colonels and three civilians. The first appointed was Defense and Public Security Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia.

The new foreign minister traveled last night to La Paz, Bolivia, to participate in the Ninth OAS General Assembly which is opening tomorrow.

The foreign minister of the deposed regime of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero was Antonio Rodriguez Porth, also a lawyer.

Armed Forces Appointments

PA200257 Paris AFP in Spanish 0236 GMT 20 Oct 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 19 Oct (AFP)--The Salvadoran Armed Forces today announced a reshuffle in some of their military commands and appointed Col Nicolas Carranza as new army chief of staff and Col Antonio Flores Lima, who was the information secretary during the previous government, as director of the military school. Other appointments included Col Rodolfo Revelo as the government junta's private secretary and Maj Alvaro Salazar as information secretary.

It was also reported that the Panamanian Government has announced, through Panamanian Ambassador David Pere, its desire to continue bilateral relations. It also congratulated the young Salvadoran military officers for their decision to overthrow Gen Carlos Humberto Romero's government.

Further Military Appointments

PA202218 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2139 GMT 20 Oct 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 20 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran revolutionary junta, comprised of two colonels and three civilians, this afternoon announced several appointments within the armed forces.

Lt Col Manuel Eduardo Palacios has been appointed chief of the revolutionary government junta's Presidential General Staff. The new chief of the Armed Forces General Staff is Artillery Col Nicolas Carranza. Col Gustavo Martinez has been appointed chief of the Armed Forces Study Center. Lt Col Reynaldo Lopez Nuila, who studied in Spain, has been appointed National Police director. Col Eugenio Vides Casanova has been appointed National Guard director. Lt Col Carlos Angel Aviles, Infantry General Staff, has been appointed Treasury Police deputy director. The Treasury Police director has not yet been appointed. Maj Roberto Rodriguez Murcia, Calvalry General Staff, has been appointed National Police deputy director. Lt Col Aristides Napoleon Montes, Infantry General Staff, has been appointed National Guard deputy director. Lt Col Roberto Esteban Santos has been appointed president of the National Telecommunications Administration (ANTEL). Maj Dionisio Ismael Machuca has been appointed manager of ANTEL.

The revolutionary junta is still organizing its cabinet.

Border With Honduras Closed

PA192331 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2113 GMT 19 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 19 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--El Salvador has kept its border with Honduras closed since 15 October when the army staged a coup there, it was reported here today.

The border was closed without explanation approximately 4 hours after it was learned that Gen Carlos Humberto Romero had been ousted by his comrades-in-arms.

ACAN Describes Coup Background

PA182150 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1348 GMT 18 Oct 79 PA

[By Rosendo Majano H.]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 18 Oct (ACANOEFE)--"Gen Carlos Humberto Romero and his group expected military action throughout the night of 14 October and, when he least expected it, he fell," Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, a member of this Central American country's revolutionary junta, told ACAN-EFE today.

He said the revolt, planned by the military intelligence staff, began at 0830 (1430 GMT) when Romero and his friends had decided to rest after spending the night watching the situation. "They had been expecting the coup at midnight, at dawn and shortly before daybreak, but it happened when they thought it would no longer take place."

Others who participated said that at "x" hour they made their appearance "as usual" at their posts, "without arousing suspicion of any kind," and after allowing themselves to be seen "as usual" they ordered the regimental commanders not to move. "They were not imprisoned," the source added; they were simply neutralized. Fourteen regiments, three central barracks of the security forces and other military locations were occupied peacefully without a shot fired.

It was pointed out that the young officers who had decided to move against Romero and his group had agreed to retreat if there was any resistance. "We Salvadorans must not kill each other; it is better to retreat," was the general order to the rebels.

Col Eduardo Iraheta, now the former under secretary of the Ministry of Defense, went to Air Force [FAS] headquarters to defend his friend when he heard about the decision of the young officers. Before this happened the perpetrators of the coup informed General Romero what was going on.

Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, who is now a member of the revolutionary junta, called Romero to the telephone and told him that in view of "the violation of the community's human rights, which his regime tolerated and fostered, and the administrative corruption which had created veritable economic and social disaster that had deeply harmed El Salvador and the noble armed institution, you are hereby deposed."

Romero said that he would discuss the matter, but the decision was only to send Iraheta to the FAS. The rebels gave him a brief period in which to withdraw Iraheta from the FAS, which General Romero did. Later he sent Col Rafael Flores Lima, his secretary of information, to talk to the officers who demanded that he step down. Flores Lima was called to the San Carlos barracks where the rebel headquarters were set up.

After talking to his comrades--Majano is a classmate; he entered the Salvadoran Military Academy in 1958 along with Flores Lima--the secretary of information departed for the Presidential Palace and delivered the guarantees outlined by the junta that nothing would happen to Romero "despite his totally negative role."

After receiving this guarantee, Romero awaited a Guatemalan Air Force plane which took him and his family to neighboring Guatemala just before 1800. The minister and under secretary of defense, the chiefs of the security forces, Col Roberto Santibanez, the chief of the Ansesal Political Police, and others followed him voluntarily.

It was learned by reliable unofficial sources that Gen Ramon Alfredo Alvarenga, former director of the National Guard who is known among the military as "the machete man" because this was his favorite weapon for eliminating opponents of the regime he served, was under arrest at a military installation in the capital.

The officers involved in the coup, who today denied they had obtained aid from the North Americans or from the powerful De Sola family, began the difficult task of establishing themselves after Romero agreed to step down from the presidency.

Colonel Majano, a command and staff graduate the Mexican War College and an officer with a clean service record, was serving as assistant director of the Gerardo Barrios Military School at the time of the action.

Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, an engineer and former manager of the National Telecommunications Administration (ANGEL), was serving as chief of the Armed Forces Armory at the time of the coup.

Today both were relieved of those posts and moved into the Armed Forces High Command. They were both urged by their comrades-in-arms to join the revolutionary junta. They both demurred, but were pressured by all the young officers to take charge of the government and save the country.

"Well then," said one of the several officers who granted ACAN-EFE an interview, "Romero is gone. It is rumored that it was an internal coup with 'gringo' support and I don't know what else. The truth is that we were tired, like the people, of so much bloodshed, so much corruption, so much disrepute."

Colonel Majano is not unknown in El Salvador and neither is Colonel Gutierrez, according to the young officers who have given them their total support in "this enormous task of making El Salvador a happy home for everyone."

What was the final straw that led the young officers to oust General Romero's government?

ACAN-EFE learned today of some of the aspects of the preparations for the coup, among them the fact that four peasant leaders died "in the strangest manner." They were the ones the deposed Romero regime accused of attacking the cavalry barracks on 29 September. The leftist People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) claims they were assassinated.

The rebel officers heard 3 days earlier a televised program in which certain members of the 14 popular organizations which make up the "Forum," or common platform, said six members of the opposition had been arrested by the National Guard in San Vicente, in central El Salvador, and five of them were decapitated on the highway to the port of La Libertad. One of them, who was seriously injured, was miraculously saved and, with the help of the Christian Democrats, left the country to denounce the deed to the world.

In Nicaragua the assassination of newsman Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, owner of the opposition paper LA PRENSA, was the event that exhausted the people's patience, and here it could have been the murder of the four peasant leaders and the five opposition leaders arrested by the National Guard in San Vicente. "I believe it was everything: the corruption, the violations of human rights, the incompetence of Romero and his followers," the young officers told ACAN-EFE, adding that profound changes will be made because the officers are part of the people.

They emphasized that they are not "lulling the people" in order to halt the activities of the extreme leftist groups or for other purposes. "We are on the side of the people," they said.

The present minister of defense, Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, said an attempt has been made to talk with the extreme left, but that the leftists rejected this dialog.. We want to live in peace, Garcia emphasized. The armed forces are firmly committed to the benefit of the Salvadoran majorities, to whom we all owe a debt, he said.

For his part, Col Adolfo Majano insisted that all Salvadorans should have faith since the revolutionary junta speaks from its heart.

This newsman, the first who, overcoming a thousand obstacles managed to enter the San Carlos Garrison, the initial seat of the rebel junta, could see the disgust with which the young officers learned that extreme leftist groups had carried out acts of violence in neighboring Mejicanos. "They are forcing us to take emergency measures that we do not want to apply," they said.

Col Mauricio Vides Casanova, former private secretary of Col Arturo Armando Molina whose regime preceded that of Romero, expressed concern because "someone," without consultation, had evicted workers who had been occupying factories. "We do not want this," he said.

The following day Colonel Majano went to Treasury Police headquarters to release 50 persons who had been arrested on 16 October although the amnesty decree issued by the military had not yet been placed in effect. "This is a practical demonstration of our good intentions and good will," said Majano, whose statements were applauded. There were tears. Majano ordered undershirts to be given to the prisoners who had none.

Regarding the confrontations in Mejicanos, some 2.5 km north of San Salvador, ACAN-EFE learned that some 300 leftists, most of them heavily armed, seized the main part of the city. They were later dislodged by combined army and police units which had to face grenade launchers, submachineguns and other weapons. Three civilians were killed and two soldiers were wounded in the fighting.

In San Marcos, 5 km south of San Salvador, 11 persons, civilians and soliders, were killed. "We hope they halt these violent actions, since the armed forces proclamation says that they can express themselves by legal means," the military said.

Inside the San Carlos barracks, the report that a fireworks factory had exploded in Ciudad Delgado killing 2 persons and injuring more than 40, was taken calmly. The explosion was accidental. Several kegs of gunpowder and chlorate exploded. It was reported that other persons were killed but only parts of their bodies have been found.

This correspondent was inside the barracks when the explosion occurred. The soldiers remained calm while the civilians looked around nervously. "What happened, Colonel?" a civilian asked a uniformed officer who was nearby when the "bomb" exploded. "Nothing; it sounds like a shell or something; I was not paying attention," he said. There were no orders given; there was no shouting; there was only calm. The revolutionary junta was holding a lengthy meeting with representatives from all the country's social sectors in the lower floors of the building.

What if there is a countercoup? We have no comments, they said. There are rumors of powerful families planning to remove the junta because its proclamation "has frightened them," it has been learned.

The security corps have been urged to respect the people and to fulfill their task of protecting all citizens.

The "28 February People's Leagues," (LP-28) which have participated in armed clashes in Mejicanos and San Marcos, are members of the "Forum" or "joint platform" which appointed Guillermo Manuel Ungo to the five-member junta.

GUATEMALA

OPPOSITION ACCUSED OF PLANNING DISTURBANCES FOR 20 OCTOBER

PA192213 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 19 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Government today accused the opposition of preparing disturbances for tomorrow, the 35th anniversary of the October revolution that overthrew dictator Jorge Ubico. In a statement released today, the authorities indicated that they have knowledge that "groups interested in causing disturbances on the occasion of 20 October are mobilizing in work centres, institutions and other places in the country." The government statement added that vandalism and attacks on private property might occur during tomorrow's traditional demonstration.

Labor and university student organizations have announced that they will hold rallies here in the department capital of Escuintla to celebrate the anniversary of the revolution and to protest the high cost of living and repression against the opposition.

The government warned that it will hold the Autonomous Labor Federation of Guatemala [FASGUA] and the Federation of Bank and Insurance Employees [FEBS] responsible for what might occur tomorrow.

Government security forces were patrolling the city's streets today to prevent disturbances.

By presidential order, the holiday in celebration of 20 October began today. Meanwhile, student and labor organizations are issuing calls over the radio for the people to attend the demonstration tomorrow.

Anniversary Commemorated Without Incidents

PA202102 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1951 GMT 20 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 20 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Thousands of workers and peasants met today in Guatemala's Central Park to celebrate the 35th anniversary of dictator Jorge Ubico's ouster.

Convoked by the National Council of Labor Unity (CNUS) and the University Students Association (AEU), the demonstrators marched in front of the Government Palace carrying placards protesting the high cost of living and political repression. No incidents occurred in the course of these events held during a national holiday. The demonstrators shouted slogans hailing the Sandinist victory in Nicaragua and the overthrow of General Romero in El Salvador and demanding a revolution in Guatemala.

A tense calm prevailed in the capital following a government announcement that several subversive groups would try to create disturbances during the festivities. Government security forces were patrolling the capital to prevent any disturbances.

Jorge Toriello, the only survivor of the revolutionary triumvirate which replaced Ubico's dictatorship 35 years ago, today demanded that the government begin a true democratic opening. Toriello said that in view of the changes the people have brought about in Nicaragua and El Salvador, it is urgent that the government satisfy the Guatemalan people's desire for freedom, as they truly want to prevent a bloodbath.

Toriello was a member of the revolutionary government that succeeded Ubico and his ephemeral successor Ponce. Jacobo Arbenz and Francisco Javier Arana were the two other revolutionary government members.

Today Toriello is a businessman; Arbenz died in exile and Arana was assassinated.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT REQUESTS UN, OAS TO OBSERVE COMING ELECTIONS

PA191826 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Oct 79 PA

[Text] The Foreign Affairs Ministry, headed by Eliseo Perez Cadalso, has officially requested the United Nations and the OAS to send officials to observe the elections which will be held in our country on 20 April 1980. As Hondurans know, through these elections a national constituent assembly will be elected, which will return our country to a constitutional government system.

RADIO REJECTS CHARGES OF ELECTIONS FRAUD, CALLS FOR CALM

PA201512 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Oct 79 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The sowing of doubts about the armed forces government's promise to guarantee strictly free elections can only have been the work of sectors that because of selfish and unconfessable interests do not want our country to return to a normal life under the constitution. Unfortunately they demagogically disguise themselves as constitutionalists, but most of their activities are aimed at sabotaging the civic and political test of forces.

Evidence of the military government junta's healthy and democratic intentions to return to a normal constitutional life has just been made available to the news media by the Foreign Ministry. It has announced that both the United Nations and the OAS have been asked to send observers to the elections to be held on 20 April 1980.

This is more proof of the intentions of the armed forces government to guarantee, as much as possible, the purity of these elections so that persons elected by the people will form the National Constituent Assembly that prepares the new constitution which will return our country to a constitutional system of government.

Therefore, there can be no point in already-identified sectors insisting on distorting the image that prevails in our country, claiming the existence of alleged elections fraud, unless they are just trying to find a justification for their ill intentions.

In a previous commentary we referred to the satisfactory way in which the census recount is taking place. Legally registered political parties are participating in this work. Through this recount it can be established whether or not there has been any election fraud.

As far as we know, the political party delegates have not said anything in this regard. This fact is an indication that the charges about an alleged elections fraud are unsubstantiated and that there have only been irregularities common to any census process anywhere, even in countries with a democratic pattern, as spokesmen for one of the traditional parties have stated.

The charges of an alleged elections fraud, charges that have no other objective than to discredit the image of the armed forces and to obstruct the elections process, have been refuted by the true democratic and free situation that exists in our country.

This is the reason the Honduran people must remain calm as always, maintaining their trust, strengthened by the fact that they will enjoy full freedom to freely elect their representatives to the National Constituent Assembly on 20 April 1980.

NICARAGUA

SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS, DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED

Reconstruction Government Congratulated

PA191538 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 19 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Soviet delegates have delivered a written message to our government on their arrival in Nicaragua. Part of the message says: We congratulate the Nicaraguan people on behalf of Companero Brezhnev, the Soviet Government and the entire Soviet people, for their historic victory in their struggle against the dictatorial Somoza regime.

The message adds that the Soviet Union highly respects the Nicaraguan people because they have made an important contribution in the history of the struggle for independence and national liberation. Our country is very familiar with the name of the Nicaraguan national hero Augusto Cesar Sandino who urged the people to fight against oppression and the reactionaries.

Soviet Yuriy I. Volskiy who conveyed the message to our government added that war propaganda is banned in the Soviet Union. He concluded by saying that Soviet relations with other states are based on compliance with the principles of equality, sovereignty, respect for human rights, equal rights and self-determination.

Volskiy said in conclusion: I would like to stress that Nicaraguan relations with the Soviet Union are not geared against any third country and will not affect anybody else. Yuriy I. Volskiy is Soviet ambassador to Mexico and chairman of the Soviet delegation for the normalization of Soviet-Nicaraguan diplomatic relations.

Volskiy Comments

PA191539 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 19 Oct 79 PA

[Text] The Soviet delegation visiting our country in order to normalize diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Nicaragua is comprised of five individuals. They are Dr Yuriy (V. Minin), Yuriy Volskiy, Vladimir (Khalyovskiy), Mikhail (Shaminin) and Vasiliy (C. Gromov). Three of them are Soviet embassy advisers in Mexico and another is Soviet ambassador to Mexico.

They arrived in Managua yesterday to establish diplomatic relations between our country and the Soviet Union. The delegates said they have come to Managua with broad powers and written authorization to normalize relations between the Soviet Government and the Nicaraguan Government.

Companero Volskiy added that these [Soviet-Nicaraguan] relations were established in 1944. It is merely a matter of restoring, normalizing them now. He added: I have been authorized to sign all official documents required. The Soviet Union wants to have profound, friendly, firm relations with the government and people of Nicaragua, liberated by courageous individuals in a struggle led by the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Volskiy added that, in his message hailing the Sandinist front's victory and the establishment of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, CPSU General Secretary and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Comrade Leonid Brezhnev clearly stated our government's desire that ambassadorial relations between our countries be restored following the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence and support for the national liberation movements of all peoples.

The Soviet delegation brought along an interpreter to make itself understood.

Meeting With Government Junta

PA192330 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1708 GMT 19 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 10 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Sandinist government Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto hopes that the establishment of diplomatic relations between Nicaragua and the Soviet Union will open "a real process of rapprochement." He said this last night during a meeting at the Government House between members of the national reconstruction junta and a mission of five Soviet diplomats headed by Ambassador Yuriy Volskiy.

Speaking to government junta members Sergio Ramirez, Alfonso Robelo and Moises Hassan, Volskiy said that the formalizing of Soviet-Nicaraguan relations is the first step in building friendship between the two peoples.

After noting that the Somoza regime had never tried to establish relations with the Soviet Union "for obvious reasons," Foreign Minister d'Escoto said that "the Nicaraguan people were always spiritually united and maintained a feeling of respect and admiration for the Russian people."

The Soviet Embassy in Managua will be the second Russian Embassy in Central America. The first was established in San Jose, Costa Rica. Overthrown Gen Anastasio Somoza always viewed it as "a spearhead of communist subversion and penetration in the region."

Since the Sandinist victory in July, Nicaragua has established relations with several socialist countries including Cuba, Poland, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Romania, Vietnam, Mongolia and Kampuchea.

STATE OF EMERGENCY EXTENDED; COUNCIL OF STATE APPROVED

PA200035 Paris AFP in Spanish 2337 GMT 19 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 19 Oct (AFP)--The Sandinist Government today announced its decision to extend the state of emergency but agreed to share its responsibility with a multiparty Council of State. Almost simultaneously, it was learned that businessmen had warned the Sandinist government that national commerce is in danger of being completely dissolved.

Sergio Ramirez, a member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, confirmed that the state of emergency will be extended beyond its 22 October expiration date but did not indicate when it will end. However, Ramirez said the manner in which the Council of State will be organized and the organizations it will include will be announced next week. It is expected that new Sandinist labor and youth groups will be incorporated into the Council to insure a majority of votes supporting decrees issued by the government junta. Ramirez said the junta [as received] will be consultative in nature.

Political organizations of the left, center and right, as well as labor and professional organizations, have been demanding the formation of the Council in order to express their opinions and attempt to influence the Sandinist administration, which governs by decree.

The state of emergency is being extended in order to permit the issuance of decrees which direct economic activity toward reconstruction and prevent some 7,500 Somozists who are still in prison from using legal resources to obtain their release before they are tried.

On the other hand, representatives of the country's seven main chambers of commerce urged the joint government of the junta of reconstruction and the Sandinist front to establish a legal structure that will guarantee the physical and juridical security that is indispensable for commerce to operate.

The chambers of commerce called for the establishment of the Council of State to serve as a legislative or consultative body to the government junta and for the issuance of a law of guarantees [ley de amparo] that would be applicable even during the present state of emergency.

The businessmen said the lack of security in the country is causing inactivity and the partial dissolution of the nation's productive structures. This, they added, creates increased unemployment that, according to some economists, could affect 65 percent of the country's work force.

The businessmen ended by asking the Sandinist government to establish a regime of full security that would promote both economic and foreign investment in Nicaragua.

MORE DENIES CONNECTION WITH MILPAS

PA181555 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Oct 79 PA

[Text] The Workers Revolutionary Movement (MORE) has protested because local information media have connected it with the anti-Somozist People's Militia (MILPAS), a clandestine armed movement which has been charged with counterrevolutionary activities.

According to leader Cesar Solis Segura, MORE works in accordance with Communist Party of Nicaragua guidelines. No connection between MORE and MILPAS exists. MORE supports the national reconstruction government and the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS ARRESTED BY SANDINIST POLICE

PA182345 Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 12 Oct 79 pp 1, 8 PA

[By Abraham C. Quijano M.]

[Text] Niquinohomo--Reports received by this newspaper and verified by this writer indicates that three members of the municipal junta of reconstruction from Niquinohomo, the cradle of Augusto Cesar Sandino, the general of free men, were arrrsted by the Sandinist police on Tuesday, 9 October.

The persons who were held in custody for almost 8 hours were Josefa Sandino Rodriguez, Martha Sotelo de Largaespada and Gladys Macanche Perez.

The three were arrested by order of Joaquin Vargas, acting chief of police in Niquinohomo, because of an article in BARRICADA in which members of the municipal junta asked for an investigation of police action in releasing from jail a large number of Somozists who are endangering the stability of the townspeople in general.

The Sandinist defense committees went to the Sandinist police in Niquinohomo in protest and called for the release of the junta members. In addition, they were joined by a large number of citizens who, despite heavy rain, did not go home until the prisoners were released.

It is noteworthy that most members of the Sandinist police stationed in this town are residents of the area. When the minidemonstration occurred, some of them took up combat positions.

PURGE OF SOMOZISTS IN UNIVERSITY BEGINS

PA180425 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Oct 79 PA

[Text] The National University yesterday began a campaign for university dignity, under the supervision of the university center, for the purpose of purging all harmful elements from the university who are retarding the revolutionary process of the country.

According to information supplied to a university center leader, the campaign has no expiration date in its quest to eradicate the remaining allies of Somozism. The same source added that the campaign intends to eliminate all those engaged in counterrevolutionary activities either individually or in groups, as well as all anarchists, opportunists, Somozists and informers. To implement their task, the center members have requested the support of the Workers' Union and the Association of Professors of the National University.

COMMUNIST PARTY HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

PA182300 Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 12 Oct 79 p 5 PA

[Text] The Nicaraguan Communist Party has its headquarters in a beautiful house in Planes de Altamira, which was seized from a Somozist henchman and donated by the Government of National Reconstruction to the Communist Party. The Communist Party made some statements yesterday at a news conference in connection with the investigations state security is currently conducting.

A Sandinist People's Army (EPS) soldier was at the entrance asking newsmen for their identification. This is evidence of the good relations that exist between the government and the Communist Party.

During the news conference, the Communist Party expressed its concern over the CIA's infiltration in all revolutionary organizations. The Socialist Party was mentioned and the name of Arthur Sirker came up as the man often seen in Managua's west side districts. Altamirano, Communist Party secretary general, noted that Sirker was a close friend of some members of the Socialist Party, including Domingo Vargas and Alvaro Ramirez. Sirker was often seen visiting Vargas at his office before the insurrection took place. Regarding Ramirez, Altamirano said there was nothing definite yet. "We only want facts which can help those in charge of the investigations," Altamirano indicated. "Meanwhile," he added, "we are ready to be investigated inasmuch as we were the ones who denounced the situation and asked for an investigation."

"We, the communists and the Sandinists, were the ones who made the victory we are celebrating today possible," Altamirano concluded.

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATS IN U.S.--The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction recently appointed Mrs Hilda Sequeira Castrellon as first secretary of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington, while Arturo Cruz Sequeira was named trade attache there. [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Oct 79 PA]

SWEDISH DONATION -Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman has received a donation of 7,494 million cordobas from the Swedish Government to improve several schools in our country. [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 12 Oct 79 PA]

BARRICADA IN MISKITO--BARRICADA, the official organ of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, has begun to be published in Miskito so that the people of the coast will learn of national and international events in their language. The first issue of BARRICADA in Miskito is four pages long. [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 17 Oct 79 PA]

NO EXPORTS OF COOKING OIL--The Industry and Commerce Ministry authorities have instructed customs officials not to permit the export of cooking oil. The measure will prevent shortages of the product and subsequent price increases. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Oct 79 PA]

HUBERT MATOS RELEASED FROM PRISON

PA211856 Paris AFP in Spanish 1845 GMT 21 Oct 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica, 21 Oct (AFP)--Former Cuban guerrilla commander Hubert Matos walked out of prison in Cuba at 1100 today after 20 years, Costa Rican Consul in Havana Oscar Vargas has reported.

Matos is in perfect health and will leave for Costa Rica in the next few hours, the consul reported.

Matos was sentenced to prison by Fidel Castro's regime under charges of conspiring against the regime.

Plans To Live in Miami

PA212040 Paris AFP in Spanish 1956 GMT 21 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpt] San Jose, 21 Oct (AFP)--Shortly after his release today in Cuba, former guerrilla commander Hubert Matos said, in the presence of Costa Rican officials, that he is in good health and plans to live in Miami with his family.

Matos, in his first statements, said he is glad to be returning to private life after 20 years in prison and thanked various Latin American political leaders, including Venezuela's Carlos Andres Perez and Costa Rica's Jose Figueres, for their efforts in seeking his release.

CASTRO DEMANDS FREEDOM FOR AFRICAN POLITICAL PRISONERS

FL200049 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Oct 79 FL

[Text] In a message to the United Nations, nonalined countries movement chairman Fidel Castro Ruz today [as heard] demanded that all of South Africa's, Namibia's and Zimbabwe's political prisoners be set free. The message is addressed to the chairman of the UN Committee Against Apartheid and UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

Cuban Permanent Representative to the United Nations Raul Roa Kouri read the document during a special session of the Committee Against Apartheid held to honor a day of solidarity with South African political prisoners on 11 October.

One paragraph of Fidel's message states: On the occasion of the day of solidarity with South African political prisoners, we wish to reiterate to the people of South Africa the firm decision of energetically and determinedly struggling to eliminate forever the shameful system of apartheid which constitutes the perpetuation of one of the most abominable crimes in the history of mankind.

Fidel's message adds: When I addressed the United Nations a few days ago I had the opportunity to reaffirm the nonalined countries movement's decision to continue the struggle against apartheid and all forms of racial discrimination still prevailing in South Africa and in other parts of the world. The document stresses that South Africa's, Namibia's and Zimbabwe's political prisoners fill the jails of the racist regimes in power in those countries, and that their only crime has been to fight against the continued violation of the most essential human rights. The message also states: We wish to recall that the chiefs of state and government who attended the sixth summit conference of nonalined countries movement agreed to protest once more the arbitrary detentions, political assassinations and genocide being perpetrated in South Africa.

On the occasion of this commemoration, the message adds, we renew this denunciation and ask the United Nations to maintain constant vigilance concerning this problem which is one of the most intense preoccupations of mankind.

GRANMA SCORES FORCES IN U.S. CONGRESS OPPOSING SALT II

PA201934 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Oct 79 PA

[Text] GRANMA, a Cuban daily, has criticized the forces in the U.S. Congress that are opposed to the signing of SALT II, and has emphasized that placing obstacles in the way of Soviet-U.S. negotiations is contrary to the just aspirations of mankind.

The official PCC organ notes that 4 months have already passed since the Soviet and U.S. presidents, Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter, signed the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, known as SALT II, and that this has been more than enough time for the Senate to have ratified the document.

The Cuban newspaper details a series of maneuvers carried out by legislators with ties to groups that have interests in the U.S. military industry and notes that these maneuvers are aimed at obstructing the treaty.

COMMENTARY: U.S. USING NATO, CHINESE FOR AGGRESSION

PA190420 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Oct 79 PA

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Government, following the big stick policy practiced by Theodore Roosevelt at the beginning of the century, is trying to use military force everywhere in the world where developments are unfavorable to its plans for political and economic expansion. A good example of this is the creation of the quick reaction force, made up of 100,000 men ready to go anywhere they are needed to safeguard U.S. interests. To carry out this blackmail and intimidation against underdeveloped peoples and countries, U.S. imperialism is using its NATO allies and other capitalist powers, including its newest collaborators, the Beijing rulers.

Now that the liberation struggle has found support among the countries of the socialist bloc--in Asia, Africa and Latin America--it is becoming harder for imperialism to carry out its international aims. That is why some of these functions have been passed on to other Western countries, to reactionary regimes and to the Chinese Mandarins.

Proof of this interaction is the military cooperation among the United States, Egypt and Israel to block the liberation struggle in the Middle East and to blackmail the oil-producing countries that are not supporting the interventionist plans and exploitative policy of the imperialists and their allies. The United States is planning, with Egypt and Israel's cooperation, to build a naval base in the Suez Canal area. From there it can carry out amphibious operations in the Persian Gulf.

The U.S. strategy is to strengthen the Egyptian military forces so they can take over the police duties that the shah's regime used to carry out before it was overthrown. Proof of this maneuver is the situation in Oman where Egyptian troops have already replaced the shah's soldiers to try to stop the patriots fighting Sultan Qabus.

The aggressive plans of the United States and its allies embrace all the continents. NATO is trying to establish a so-called inter-African security force, controlled by the reactionary and racist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia.

A similar plan is being organized in Asia, consisting of a military axis formed by Japan, South Korea and the United States. The Western powers have raised the ghost of an alleged Soviet military threat to justify their aggressions, annexations and colonialist policy.

In Southeast Asia the imperialists are supporting Chinese hegemonism and are encouraging the expansionist ambitions of the Chinese rulers in their attacks on Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. They are also encouraging counterrevolution in Iran and Afghanistan and promoting the destabilization of Jamaica, Panama and Nicaragua. They have also created a false crisis as an excuse to organize an interventionist force for the Caribbean and Central America. Their objective is to stop the liberation struggle in Latin America.

Nevertheless, the interventionist plans of U.S. imperialism and its allies will not stop the people's march for progress. The balance of forces at this moment is in favor of those groups that are struggling for peace, detente, the welfare of mankind and an end to the exploitation of man by man.

VETERANS HAIL USSR PEACE EFFORTS, RAP U.S. MOVES

FL201421 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Oct 79 FL

[Text] The Cuban delegation has greeted the International Meeting of War Veterans for Disarmament which is being held in Rome. In his speech Armando Acosta, head of the Cuban delegation, has expressed his complete willingness to work for a final declaration which expresses the desires and needs for peace for all mankind. The PCC Central Committee Mass Organizations Department Chief [position as heard] delivered a document to the presidium of the meeting to be distributed among the participants. It was drawn up by the Cuban Veterans' Association preparatory committee.

The document, which deals with the main topic of the meeting, points out that the imperialists and reactionary forces are the ones who are trying to maintain themselves by accumulating the most destructive weapons of mass extermination known to mankind. It stresses the known and consistent policy of peace of the socialist countries, with the Soviet Union at its head, and the uneasiness with which the Cuban veterans see the dangerous plans of NATO to deploy North American nuclear missiles. The document highlights the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the important role it plays along with the socialist countries in disarmament, detente, independence and the sovereignty of peoples.

The document delivered by Cuba to the presidium of the International Meeting of War Veterans for Disarmament recalls the recent USSR proposals to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear weapons, and it hails the unilateral reduction of Soviet military equipment in Central Europe as an effort to achieve a deepening of the detente and disarmament process. The document condemns the establishment of an inter-American security force by the United States to repress the liberation movements in Latin America and the Caribbean. It also comes out against the criminal policy of the Beijing leadership which is seen in the genocide of 3 million inhabitants in Kampuchea and the armed provocations against the heroic Vietnamese people.

WEATHER AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

FL201256 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Oct 79 FL

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union and Cuba have signed at the Cuban Academy of Sciences a cooperation protocol for 1980 between the Cuban institution and the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control. Included in this field are research on tropical hurricanes, active influence on clouds, cooperation of specialists and scientific and technical exchange.

CASTRO RECEIVES COSTA RICAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

PA211647 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 21 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Havana--President Fidel Castro yesterday received Costa Rican Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Arias who arrived here on the occasion of the upcoming departure to San Jose of a group of Cuban political prisoners.

Arias was accompanied by the Costa Rican consul in Cuba, Oscar Vargas, and two advisers to President Rodrigo Carazo.

Fidel Castro expressed his country's satisfaction with the prompt and smooth operation in the release and departure of the prisoners.

During his meeting with Jorge Arias, Fidel Castro expressed interest on a number of specific issues of Costa Rica. According to reliable sources, the interview between the Costa Rican representatives and the Cuban president covered several topics, including issues of common interest to the two countries.

12 COLLEGE PROFESSORS LEAVE FOR NICARAGUA

PA201659 Paris AFP in Spanish 1522 GMT 20 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Havana, 20 Oct (AFP)--A group of Cuban university professors left today to teach in Nicaragua pursuant to bilateral cooperation agreements. They are 12 specialists in various medical and agriculture and livestock fields. More Cuban college professors will go to Managua soon, it was reported.

A sizeable number of Cuban doctors and elementary school teachers have been working in Nicaragua since shortly after the junta of national reconstruction was established.

BARBADOS

ADVOCATE-NEWS SAYS CARIBBEAN BEING SPLIT BY IDEOLOGY

FL182215 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 13 Oct 79 p 4 FL

["Commentator article entitled: "Ideology Is Splitting the Caribbean"]

[Text] Antigua's Deputy Prime Minister Lester Bird is an uncommon politician: He tells it like it is--straight from the shoulder. And when he tells us "that nothing has contributed more to the present stalemate in Caribbean unity than the development of ideological pluralism" you can rest assured that he has hit the nail square on the head. This is so despite the efforts of our regional politicans in the lower Caribbean to put their heads in the sand and pretend that ideology is no problem. How refreshing to hear the truth for a change!

The sad reality is that political polarization is splitting the Caribbean region right down the middle with two opposing camps emerging: one casting its lot with the esoteric "socialist" ideology while the other remains in the thrall of conventional capitalism. Thus we see fierce propaganda campaigns being mounted at the academic and trade union movement levels, designed to sell Marxist socialism and condemn Western capitalism. If this isn't dividing the region pray tell what is it doing?

Plainly we cannot have one camp rejecting free enterprise and respect for human rights while the other would nationalize everything in sight and keep the dissidents in jail. [as published] Obviously such a development must lend itself to bitter hatreds and violent opposition as one system must cancel out the other. In this respect we know that militant socialism has no intention of accommodating the more benign forms of capitalism in the region, so what does this all mean in terms of the future of the Caribbean?

The answer is that we are going to become a full-scale ideological battleground between the advocates of the Soviet-Cuban system of human domination and the supporters of the American or western leadership in private enterprise and personal liberties. Thus the Soviet presence in Cuba and the appearance of Russian trained intelligence agents in islands not far from Barbados are harbingers of things to come; sad events which will affect the lives of all of us in due course.

In the meantime let us not sit back in complacency and view the recent pronouncements by President Carter on Soviet troops in Cuba and the establishment of an American special task force to monitor this development as insurance against further Soviet-Cuban penetration of the region. Let us not forget that we are a long way from Key West and lots of things can happen under the guise of indigenous "peoples' revolution" where Uncle Sam would be reluctant to intervene in the absence of visible Soviet troops en situ.

We have seen this in Grenada where the spice isle so close to us is being relentlessly communized (against the will of the people!) by the discreet intervention of the Cubans. Soon Maurice will have to decide if he wants to be like his idol Fidel, a little more than a Soviet dancing bear and all on the strength of an exotic ideology with nothing to offer Grenada short of totalitarianism under Moscow's tutelage.

FOREIGN MINISTER FORDE ON LATIN AMERICAN RELATIONS

Barbados 'More Advanced' Than Cuba

FL191625 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 16 Oct 79 p 1 FL

[Text] Barbados is not afraid of Cuba, Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Henry Forde, said yesterday.

Mr Forde, speaking on a televised press conference, was asked to give Barbados' official position on association with Cuba. The minister said that this island had diplomatic relations with Cuba and if there were any areas in which the Cubans will help "we will of course take that assistance." "But Barbados is a much more advanced society than Cuba...I wish you would really believe this. We helped the Cubans last year in cane breeding, we sent them over 10,000 or 12,000 cane plants breeded at our cane breeding station, because we are one of the most, if not the most advanced country in the breeding of sugar cane."

Mr Forde said that Barbados was ahead of Cuba in health and education. He said that Barbados told the United Nations development programme that it was willing to help Cuba on tourism.

"I don't know that there is any specific requests that we can make to Cuba."

Mr Forde said that Barbados' trade with Cuba has increased significantly to the advantage of the Cubans. "We are not in the position of some countries that have to go making friends on the basis of aid.

"This country, under the past government, and under the present government, has never been a mendicant."

Asked if the Barbados Government was afraid of the new Cuban political influence in Barbados, Mr Forde said that he did not think that a Barbadian, if he really loved his country and its freedoms should be afraid of Cubans.

'Unsatisfied' With Venezuelan Relations

FL191630 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 16 Oct 79 p 1 FL

[Text] Barbados' Minister of External Affairs, Mr Henry Forde, is not satisfied with the state of this country's relations with Venezuela.

"I think that our relations ought to have developed in terms of trade in a much better way. At present it is still one-sided in favour of the Venezuelans. We don't often get prompt answers from them when we deal with them."

Mr Forde hoped that under the new Government of Venezuela, Barbados would be able to look at its relations with the South American country and see where there was mutual interest.

"I have said to the Venezuelans that as a small country spending $0.5 million a year to maintain an embassy there, I am not satisfied with either the way that my embassy is treated or indeed with the way they respond to us."

Mr. Forde said that the Venezuelans meet with Barbadian officials and they clap each other on the shoulder and the relations do not seem to get past that.

The minister said that if he had been in government at the time an embassy was set up in Venezuela, he would not have set it up there first. He would set it up in Guyana or Trinidad, he said.

Mr. Forde felt that Barbados was weak in not having direct representation in CARICOM states.

Ready To Assist Grenada

FL191635 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 16 Oct 79 p 2 FL

[Text] Perhaps it is the failure of Caribbean countries to condemn the abuse of human rights which encouraged and compelled the people of Grenada to settle their differences by force rather than by argument.

So said Barbados' minister of external affairs, Mr. Henry Forde, in the August/September issue of the Caribbean and West Indies Chronicle.

Mr. Forde was speaking about the March coup in Grenada this year, when the New Jewel Movement under Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, toppled the then prime minister, Sir Eric Gairy, while he was out of the country.

Mr. Forde said that although Barbados believes in the change of governments "through the ballot box at elections held freely and fairly at fixed intervals," he recognised that circumstances in some countries such as Grenada, do not encourage change in that way.

He said that Barbados recognised that it had a part to play in working with all Commonwealth countries, to assist Grenada in overcoming its myriad administrative, political, and economic problems.

"We do not seek to set ourselves up as paragons of virtue but we believe that in Barbados, Grenada has a model which it may want to follow, in so far as future changes of governments are concerned," he said.

The foreign minister added that Barbados will be approaching the Grenada issue by way of quiet diplomacy rather than by exchange of words over the public media. "In this way we will concentrate on concrete areas of co-operation rather than on seeming or trivial differences," he said.

Mr. Forde said that he expected Grenada to recognise the sensitivity of its eastern Caribbean neighbours, and live up to the promise it had made of not exporting its revolution, and also to play a significant role in promoting deeper integration in the sub-region. "Both the eastern Caribbean and Grenada must appreciate that they have several shared interests and that years of people-to-people contact should not be underminded by temporary disagreements. "Barbados will try to caution calm and seek for solutions rather than exacerbate ruffled feelings." He said.

GRENADA

BISHOP GOVERNMENT ADVISED TO SUPPRESS OPPOSITION

PA212153 Paris AFP in Spanish 1816 GMT 21 Oct 79 PA

[Text] St. Georges, 21 Oct (AFP)--Grenada's new revolutionary government has been told the only way to survive is to completely suppress opposition, well-informed sources said here today without revealing the source of the advice.

Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, revolutionary chief of government of the Caribbean island, is under heavy pressure to pay less attention to criticism of his pro-Cuban policy, the sources added.

The government closed the newpaper the TORCHLIGHT 2 weeks ago, saying the CIA and other external forces were using it to destablize the government. The sources reported that Maurice Bishop's goverrment is trying to gain control and ownership of the TORCHLIGHT before it reappears. The administration is also interested in the West Indian CRUSADER, another newspaper which has published opposition articles.

Bishop gained power on 30 March after toppling Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy.

OPPOSITION SCORES GOVERNMENT FOR CURTAILING FREEDOMS

FL202012 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 20 Oct 79 FL

[Text] The opposition Grenada National Pary, the GNP, has said that the People's Revolutionary Government [PRG] appears to be breaking its promise of a free and just society, and it has advised the government to take stock of its direction. In a statement the GNP criticized the PRG for taking over the local Coca Cola bottling plant and closing the TORCHLIGHT newspaper.

The Grenadian Government seized control of the Coca Cola plant in the wake of a protracted strike by workers following a dispute with management. And the TORCHLIGHT newspaper was ordered closed because the authorities claimed it was publishing lies about the government.

In a statement the opposition GNP said that if the Grenadian Government considered that the TORCHLIGHT newspaper was not playing fair, it could have found more appropriate means to deal with the situation. The GNP noted that the government controlled the airwaves and had its own newspaper which could be used in a positive way to counter any unfavorable publicity.

JAMAICA

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE CONDEMNS GUYANA GOVERNMENT

FL181704 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 18 Oct 79 FL

[Text] The Jamaica Committee for Human Rights and Democracy in Guyana has strongly condemned the move by that country's government to further postpone general elections for another year. This postponement is the second in the last 15 months, and the local committee has charged that the action is proof that the Guyanese Government intends to hold onto power subverting in the process the constitution, the electoral system and the will of the people.

In a statement, the local Committee for Human Rights and Democracy in Guyana noted that the people had been denied all access to this decision-making process. It further pointed out that no local government election had been held in the past 9 years; and many trade union elections were reportedly rigged. The committee also asserted that the fraud and electoral manipulations were longstanding features of the Burnham regime; and it calls on the government to ask itself whether the Guyanese people would not ultimately seek other means of expressing their wishes if they continued to be denied the right to fair and free elections.

PRIME MINISTER LEAVES FOR IRAQ, LIBYA 20 OCT

FL201642 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 20 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Prime Minister Michael Manley will be leaving the island later this afternoon from Montego Bay for official visits to Libya and Iraq. The prime minister has been in Montego Bay since Wednesday but the reason for his stay in that part of the island is not clear. However JBC [Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation] radio understands that Mr Manley held talks in the Rose Hall area of the town yesterday with seven top officials. These include the Minister of National Security Dudley Thompson, the Minister of Justice Carl Rattray and the PNP [People's National Party] General Secretary D. K. Duncan.

Mr Manley is going to Libya and Iraq to discuss proposals for long-term financing of a South Manchester alumina plant and technical cooperation and funding for Jamaica's on-shore oil exploration program. After leaving the Middle East Mr Manley will pay a visit to New York to hold a press conference and to meet representatives of the travel trade and business, financial and political leaders.

The prime minister will be accompanied by Mining Minister Horace Clarke and a team of officials.

BITU PRESIDENT CHARGES PNP WITH DISHONORING BUSTAMANTE

FL191444 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 19 Oct 79 FL

[Text] The managing executive committee of the Bustamante Industrial Trades Union [BITU] has formally condemned Monday's outbreak of violence at the National Heroes' Park, and it has called on the security forces to pursue their investigations promptly, fearlessly and impartially to bring the people involved in the incident to justice. A statement signed by BITU President Hugh Shearer charged that the incident had not only desecrated the grave of national hero Sir Alexander Bustamante but had also placed another blot on Jamaica's history.

The statement supported charges by the opposition JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] that the incident had been organized by members of the PNP [People's National Party]. and, according to Mr Shearer it followed various attempts by the ruling party to smear Sir Alexander's character and record. The BITU further called for the rescheduling of the ceremony to dedicate a monument to Sir Alexander's memory which had to be postponed as a result of the incident.

CIB Investigating Clashes

FL191726 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 19 Oct 79 FL

[Excerpt] The commissioner of police has invited eyewitnesses to the clashes at National Heroes' Park on Monday to come forward with statements to a special team assigned to the investigations. In a release today commissioner Desmond Campbell said that the statements from eyewitnesses would expedite the intensive investigations now being carried out by the Criminal Investigation Branch [CIB] of the force.

Monday's clashes between rivals of political factions occurred shortly before a function to dedicate a monument to national hero Sir Alexander Bustamante was due to begin. Since then there have been charges and countercharges by the leadership of both the PNP and the JLP. The JLP has called for the arrest of some PNP supporters including two members of Parliament they allege were involved. The PNP in the meantime said it has given statements to the police.